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[SIXPENCE.

THE RENEWED POOR-LAW COMMISSION.

As the legislation of the session progresses, with heavier labour and more rapid strides than it has done under any previous administration, for many years before—as it marches, indeed, amid the difficulties of the present critical condition of the country, at an almost alarming pace—as it sweeps along with the current of power, and bears down the barriers of opposition—we watch earnestly, and with anxious interest, for something like the realization of those sanguine promises which, at the last election of representatives of the people, politicians of all parties were heard proclaiming to the poor. Nor can we—while on the alert to find for them, in every pro-pounding of Parliament, some new element of happiness—refrain from expressing our bitter disappointment at the continued rebuke which our hopes received with each fresh demonstration of legislative indifference or tyranny—and how completely we feel the futility of the best exertions of humanity upon some points, if upon others of more widely-borne and universal grievance, there is manifested only obstinacy to continue, instead of wisdom to redress the wrong.

Within the past few days a determination has displayed itself, on the part of Government, to extend over another five years of cruel and grinding misrule the fearful powers and responsibilities of the New Poor-law Commission.

The Tories proclaim this dangerous intention in the House of Commons, by the voice of Sir James Graham; the Whigs echo it with a consistency that only covers them with shame; the Radicals oppose it with a hopelessness as distressing as it is discouraging and weak; and the Legislature carries it, to work out the policy of the Minister, and recoil in wretchedness upon the poor.

There is as much insincerity as wickedness in a majority of the votes which are recorded in favour of the renewal of this hateful commission. The Whigs may hold to it, for it is a part of a system of bad political economy, which their philosophers have always preached; but the Conservatives (with few exceptions) who swell the ministerial majorities against the people upon this loudly-discussed question, break faith most dishonourably with their constituents, and betray pledges which it was incumbent upon them most steadfastly to have confirmed. We had an opportunity, at the late election, of listening to the vows made by candidates who are now returned to Parliament, and voting against the poor, from hustings in nearly every quarter of the empire, where the action of the Poor-laws had been most oppressively exercised and most acutely felt. Everywhere they reprobed the "heartless Whig commission;" everywhere they inveighed against the dreadful clauses of cruelty which the act contained; everywhere they appealed, as well as their eloquence would allow them, to the sympathies and the sufferings of those whom they addressed; everywhere they identified themselves with promises of protection and relief under a Conservative Administration; and everywhere they bound themselves to work out some purer measure of humanity, and destroy and obliterate the crying grievances of the recent law. It is both sad and humiliating to contemplate so large a share of reckless public dishonesty, as is indicated—first, in the want of truth and principle which could record such promises before those who trusted them—and, next, in the secure and nonchalant treachery which could manifest itself, without a compunction or a blush, as soon as the diplomatic hypocrisy was over, and the point of deceit was gained. The whole press finds this too glaring and difficult an iniquity to gloss. The more bold and sincere of its advocates for the people repudiate its baseness at once; and, in spite of the prejudices of party, or the claims of political allegiance, the brightest talent of Conservatism itself is brought to bear with threatening and terrific energy against the continuance of the Poor-law Bill. We rejoice in this fact, although we cannot help being led by it to the inference, that, in matters of stringent public honesty, the press is becoming more respectable than the Parliament.

The New Poor-law was, undoubtedly, the most tyrannizing in complexion, the most brutal in spirit, the most remorseless in operation, of any of the enactments of cruelty, in which

legislatures put humanity and Christianity to shame. We admit the abuses of the old law—which was, however, beautiful in its foundation, and should still be regarded, in its beginning, as one of the purer glories of the Elizabethan reign. But we would not willingly have seen even the sad corruptions that had crept over it with time—so palsied its action that theoretical economists should crush it at a blow, and set up in its stead the monstrous crime which has been distressing and demoralizing the people, ever since its horrid machinery has been allowed to work. Still less—although that miserable result was achieved under the late reign—would we have it said, for the honour of our country, that a cruelty was perpetrated under the sway of Victoria that had laid the wisdom of Elizabeth in the dust.

It is bad enough to enact a wicked law for ever so brief a period; it is a thousand times worse to renew it when that period has expired, and when, during that period, its operation has proved its wickedness beyond dispute. Surely we need not recapitulate the miseries which the first Whig commission heaped upon the heads of the poor. And the Tories are seeking to renew it. Are these two great parties only to alternate with each other the crime of oppression? Will both delude the people with promises, and both legislate to betray? We had hoped that the career of the Whig administration would have taught the Conservative a better lesson. We remember, previous to the advent of the present Government, seeing in a paper, violently Tory, the following vigorous diatribe against the poor-law bill of the Whigs:

Ye looked for a law for your poor—to retrieve them
From the shelterless doom—and starvation to death!
A boon and a blessing to raise—to relieve them,
With peace in its promise, and balm in its breath!
A law—by humanity governed and guided,
For the crushed of misfortune and lowly of birth,
For the friendless, the aged, and sick unprovided,
Who tread (hapless mortals!) the dark paths of earth.

Hollow mockers!—God's vengeance light on them!—they've given
Life's bitterest load to the weakest to bear;
And the rulers of earth have rebelled against Heaven—
Its justice—its mercy—its love—and its care.
Spain is rivalled, alas! in her fierce Inquisition—
Its impress of terror—its torturing toil,
When England empowers a heartless commission
To build up oh! sorrow bastilles on her soil!

Bastilles! British bosoms with fury are swelling,
And pour forth a curse of the soul—on the time
When sin hung a roof over poverty's dwelling,
And gave to her poor men the prisons of crime!
When age—deep distress—anguish—pain—desolation—
First learned in the tomb sweetest solace to see;
And a blemish was cast on the bright constitution,
That kept ancient England so fair and so free!

Bad law!—All domestic affections 'twould smother,
And close out the heart from its fountain of tears;
Sever husband from wife—and the child from its mother,
And shut up the soul and the sunshine of years!
Would trail—slimy serpent—to England's bosom,
And nestle its warmth there alive and alone,
Her sympathies crush, and her feelings abuse 'em,
And tear out her bright heart, to leave there a stone
Oh deep curse of England! Alas! for the hour
That bore on its dark wings thy tempest of woe,
When the lust, and the pride, and the madness of Power,
Laid sweet Pity prostrate, and Sympathy low!
When Love drooped its head on the bosom of Sorrow,
To freeze by the cold hearts whose feeling had fled;
And Hope had no sun that would shine on the morrow,
To light up the temples where Mercy lay dead!

We heard with pleasure the essence and sentiments of these verses declaimed to the people at the late election by Conservatives, and we now turn with disgust from the voices which have been recorded by *ci-devant* orators of the hustings, in favour of Sir James Graham's renewal of the commission, which was the oracle, the focus, the "lion's mouth" of the tyranny of the entire law. Whatever of amelioration boards of guardians could accomplish—whatever the Gilbert unions could do in the kindly spirit of their excepted independence—whatever individual humanity would have suggested or active Christianity have achieved—this renewal of the commission abolishes and sweeps away. It has only one redeeming feature of mercy—it modifies (alas! modifies only)—the bastardy, the separation, and the out-door relief clauses. It goes thus far and no further. It stands, as it were, upon the threshold of the temple of Justice, without the courage or the humanity to enter within.

We cannot conscientiously conclude without still thanking the few Tories who have had the manliness to stick to their pledges, and oppose their leader, as well as the Radicals who have maintained their principles in resisting the crying evil which the governing power is attempting to thrust upon the governed.



ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS AT WOOLWICH.

On Monday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the Royal Marines, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Powell, marched to the Royal Dock-yard, and were stationed at the landing-place, to form a guard

of honour for the reception of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, who were expected to arrive about that time. Colonel T. A. Parke, C.B., Commandant, and Colonel Mercer, and all the

Wood-paving Company's Bill, the Ferry-bridge and Boroughbridge Road Bill, the Charter-house Estate Bill, the Bradwell Inclosure Bill, and the Calmenton Inclosure Bill.

The amendments of the Commons to the Justices Jurisdiction Bill were agreed to.

THEIR LORDSHIPS THEN ADJOURNED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented at the bar a resolution of the select committee on the alleged Belfast compromise:—"That the chairman be empowered to apply to the house, to allow the committee to appoint an agent for each of the parties in the late contested election to assist them in inquiring into the matters to them referred." The hon. and learned member then moved in pursuance of the resolution of the committee.

The house postponed its decision until to-morrow (Thursday), perhaps to afford an interval of reflection whether, when the tribunal appoints the agents of the parties, the thing may not assume rather too much of the appearance of sham process.

In reply to a question from Mr. HUME,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that less than three weeks ago the supply of silver was so excessive that Government was requested to take it in payment of duties.

The Drainage (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and it was ordered that the report be received to-morrow (Thursday).

The Designs Copyright Bill passed through committee, for the purpose of being printed with amendments.

After some preliminary conversation, the house resolved itself into committee on the Mines and Collieries Bill.

Lord ASHLEY proposed an alteration in Clause 2, permitting boys of ten years of age to labour in mines alternate days, instead of restricting absolutely this description of employment to boys not less than thirteen.

After some discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord ASHLEY, a clause was added to the bill, giving power to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State to appoint inspectors to examine into the state of the mines and collieries, and the machinery used therein.

The various clauses of the bill having been agreed to without alteration, the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday next.

The report of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was brought up, and Mr. BLACKSTONE moved that it be recommitted.

The house divided—

For the recommittal	19
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Against it	48
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Majority	—29
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The report was then received.

The Rivers (Ireland) Bill was further considered in the report, which was ordered to be received to-morrow (Thurs day).

The Perth Prison Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts Bill was considered in committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday.

Lord COURTEEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to remove doubts touching the law relating to charitable pawn or deposit offices in Ireland.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships sat from ten till two on appeals. The Earl of Shaftesbury then took the chair, when two private bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. W. PATTEN certain standing orders were repealed, which interposed impediments to the introduction of railway bills.

Mr. H. J. BAILEY moved, in pursuance of the notice he had given, for copies of the correspondence of Sir A. Burnes with the Governor-General of India; and also of the latter with the Board of Control and the secret committee of the East India Company, in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839.

Mr. D'ISRAELI seconded the motion.—Sir JOHN C. HOBHOUSE opposed the motion, and said the war in Afghanistan was not undertaken without mature deliberation.—Lord JOCELYN hoped the present Government would not embark in wars of Indian aggrandizement.

Mr. HOPE was opposed to the war; and Mr. HUTCH vindicated the late Government.

Sir R. PEELE said, that under present circumstances, these papers ought not to be produced. Russia had positively disavowed all intention to disturb the British supremacy in India; that declaration had been accepted by Lord Palmerston as perfectly satisfactory; and the subsequent conduct of Russia had been in complete and cordial conformity with it.

Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. HUME, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL took part in the discussion, and the house divided:—

For the motion	9
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Against it	75
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Majority	—64
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Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to encourage the establishment of district courts and prisons; also a bill to continue, until the 1st of October, 1843, the exemption of certain inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages, from liability to be rated to the relief of the poor.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved in committee on the Customs Bill, "That it is expedient to permit foreign wheat to be delivered, under certain regulations, from the warehouse, or from the ship, duty free, upon the substitution into the warehouse, or the delivery for exportation, of equivalent quantities of flour and biscuit." The motion was agreed to.

The house then resumed, and adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Slave Trade Abolition Bill was read a third time, and ordered to be committed. The Public-house Bill passed through committee—to be read a third time on Monday. Lord LONDONDERRY presented a petition from certain coal-owners in Northumberland; and, on their part and his own, complained in strong and indignant terms of the Commissioners' report on coal-mines.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Mr. SHIEL made some inquiry as to the re-instatement of Mr. St. George to the magistracy of Galway; and, not deeming the explanation made by Lord ELIOT satisfactory, gave notice that he should move for the papers there-with connected.

The house then went into committee on the Poor-Law Amendment Bill, when Mr. LAWSON moved that the bill be divided into two parts (the intent being to preserve the Gilbert Unions). This amendment was opposed by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Captain PECHELL, &c., and ultimately withdrawn. The committee then proceeded with the other clauses of the bill.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

The anniversary of the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo was celebrated on Saturday by the customary banquet at Apsley-house, given by the Duke of Wellington, to the officers who took part in that sanguinary but brilliant achievement of British arms.

As upwards of a quarter of a century has elapsed since that glorious victory—a victory which gave peace to Europe—it yearly becomes of additional interest, not only to those moving in the military circles, but to the nation at large.

Of the officers who still survive that celebrated battle, we are happy to say we can number some of the brightest stars of the British army.

The sumptuous entertainment given by the noble and gallant duke on Saturday, was graced by the illustrious presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, with the single exception of the Marquis of Exeter, groom of the stole to his Royal Highness in attendance on the Prince, was the only personage in the party who had not been actually present in either of the actions of the 16th, 17th, or 18th of June, 1815.

Shortly after seven dinner was announced, the banquet being served up in the gallery. It is needless to observe that the entertainment was of the most princely description; and although covers were laid for eighty guests, the noble dimensions of that apartment are such, that a much more numerous circle could with convenience have been dined. The table displayed the magnificent silver plateau presented to the noble duke by the Portuguese nation; and along the centre were several invaluable vases of Dresden porcelain, filled with the choicest flowers. At the northern extremity of the gallery, the buffet presented a gorgeous display of gold plate, the shield of Achilles, designed by Flaxman, a gift to his grace from the citizens of London, forming a conspicuous object amidst the massive and costly collection.

The gallery was illuminated by an elaborately wrought chandelier, from the centre of the exquisitely carved and gilded ceiling, and at each end of the table was placed the magnificent candelabra presented to the gallant duke by the late Emperor of Russia. Numberless wax lights, in different parts of the gallery, added considerably to the *coup d'œil*, and imparted a rich glow to the valuable paintings which surrounded the gallery.

The fine band of the Grenadier Guards, the duke's regiment, who, during the arrival of the guests, performed in the vestibule, was stationed in an ante-room communicating with the gallery, and during the banquet played with their usual excellence the following selections of music:—

Overtures—	<i>Les Diamants de la Couronne</i>	Anber.
"	<i>Norma?</i>	Raper.
"	<i>Fra Diavolo</i>	Auber.
Romance, sung by Herr Staudigl, and			K. Kreutzer.
Chorus, from <i>Das Nachtlager in Grenada</i>			Safio Pacini.
Scena ed Aria—	<i>Ah giusta penatio colsi</i>	Donizetti.
Cavatina, <i>A te diro</i>			Donizetti.
Duetto, <i>Un Tenro</i>			Dobler.
Theme Varie—	<i>Fausta</i>	Strauss.
Walzer—	<i>Zauber</i>	Rudolph Sibold.
"	<i>Wettrenner</i>	Musard.
Quadrilles—	<i>Victoria?</i>	Jullien.
"	<i>Les Soirées du Ranelagh</i>	C. Coote.
Fantasia—	<i>Royal Irish</i>	Auber.
Capriccio—	<i>Lucrezio Borgia</i>	F. Berry.
Polonaise, with introduction			Ellen Glasscock.
Galop—	<i>Cornwall</i>	

At a quarter to nine o'clock the dessert was placed on the table, the beautiful service of Potsdam china, a gift from the late King of Prussia, being used on the occasion, with a service entirely of gold.

The health of her Majesty the Queen was then proposed by the noble duke, which was enthusiastically honoured, the band playing the National Anthem.

His grace then gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," a toast which was similarly honoured.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert then rose and proposed "The health of the Duke of Wellington."

The next toast given was that of the Marquis of Anglesey, by the duke, to which the gallant marquis responded.

The noble host then proposed "Lord Hill and the British Army;" after which was given, "The Heroes who fell at Waterloo," drunk in solemn silence.

"The health of Prince Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister," was the succeeding toast, to which his excellency replied.

The other toasts of the evening were Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Seaton, Sir Charles B. Vere, and Sir Peregrine Maitland, which were respectively acknowledged by those gallant officers.

At the table we noticed his Excellency Prince Castelcicala, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Hill, Sir C. Colville, Sir J. Kemp, Lord Strafford, Sir J. Lambert, Sir P. Maitland, Sir T. Reynell, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir A. Barnard, Sir G. A. Quentin, Lord Seaton, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lieut. General J. W. Sleight, Sir J. Waters, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir H. W. Rooke, Sir J. G. Woodford, Sir C. B. Vere, Major General Sewell, Major General H. Wyndham, Sir Edward Bowater, Sir W. M. Gorman, Major General H. D'Oyly, Sir John May, Sir H. D. Ross, Major General Mercer, Major General Reeve, Sir R. Gardiner, Major General Freemantle, Sir H. G. P. Townshend, Col. Money, Col. Egerton, Col. Miller, Col. Browne, Col. Drummond, Col. Allix, Col. Gurwood, Col. Stowell, Lord Sandys, Col. Wildman, Col. Rowan, Col. Ellison, Col. Ellis, Col. Clive, Col. E. Buckley, Col. H. Blair, Col. H. Webster, Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, Hon. Col. Anson, Col. Bentinck, Sir C. W. Dance, &c. &c.

At a quarter past ten precisely the company broke up; and shortly before the half hour his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Marquis of Exeter and Sir E. Bowater, left for Buckingham Palace.

The Marquis of Anglesey and the other guests took their departure shortly afterwards.

ACCESSION OF HER MAJESTY.—Monday being the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, the day was observed with the usual rejoicings. The bells of the different metropolitan churches rang merry peals during the morning. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their houses.

PETITION OF RIGHT.—CASE OF THE BARON DE BODE.

The inquiry before the Commissioners in this case, terminated on Saturday, when the jury found a verdict for the claimant, amounting, with compound interest, to nearly 800,000*l.* By the allegations in the petition, it appeared that, in consequence of the disturbed state of France in 1791, the Baron Charles de Bode, feeling that from his position as commander of the German Legion in the service of France, he was likely to become obnoxious to the people of that country, made a cession of the fief to his son (the claimant), who was known to be a British subject. It was also proved that the late baron and his family withdrew from Soultz, and took refuge in the Austrian camp; in consequence of which, their names were immediately inserted on the register of emigrants for the department of the Lower Rhine; and the mere fact of their names being on the register, confiscated their property. It was likewise proved that a considerable portion of that property was sold by the French government. At last the day of retribution arrived. The Allies took Paris. A convention was entered into to indemnify the British subjects whose property was confiscated. That convention was not concluded. A second was made in 1815, under which the present claim was made.

RAILWAYS.—The arbitrary regulations of railway directors which operate to the annoyance of the public continues to be the theme of newspaper controversy in several of the leading morning journals. The Rev. Sydney Smith has this week addressed a letter to Sir Robert Peel, in answer to a charge of nervousness brought against him in reference to this subject, by the Prime Minister in his place in the House of Commons, and handles the First Lord of the Treasury very playfully but somewhat severely. The frogs in the fable furnish a not unapt illustration of the kind of sport in which the worthy divine sometimes loves to indulge. With regard to the charge of inconvenience brought against the railway companies generally, an intelligent correspondent of the *Times* observes that, "the tyrannical regulation which prevents the friends of travellers from accompanying them to the carriage in which they are to travel operates most vexatiously, not only at the station, but, if possible, still more so at the place of destination." A few days ago I escorted a lady to the Great Western Railway station, and, having secured a ticket for her in a first-class carriage, I was compelled to take leave of her in the midst of a mob at the entrance to the platform, and to depart in total ignorance of the kind of companions with whom she was associated, nor was I allowed even to see that her luggage was secure. On the transit it appears that she was very ill—in fact, fainted—in a great measure, I believe, owing to the confusion and flurry into which she was thrown by this *contretemps* at starting. On her arrival at her place of destination she was still very ill, and the gentleman who had come to meet her not being allowed to enter the platform, I know not how she would have obtained her luggage, but for the kindness of a fellow-traveller, a perfect stranger." The annoyance of this regulation is sufficiently obvious and ought to be amended.

Her Majesty will give a concert of vocal and instrumental music this (Friday) evening, at Buckingham Palace, for which invitations on a limited scale have been issued. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians and suite, will leave town this afternoon, to honour the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with their company, at Queensberry Villa, Richmond.

EXETER-HALL.—THIRD GREAT CHORAL MEETING OF THE CLASSES.—The third and last meeting for the present season, of the classes instructed on the principle of Wilhelm of teaching singing, took place on Wednesday evening at Exeter-hall. Mr. John Hullah presided. The meeting was, like the former ones, most numerously and most respectably attended. Amongst the distinguished fashionables congregated on the occasion we observed Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Chester, Lord and Lady Palmerston, &c., &c. The performances of

the classes fully answered the most sanguine expectations formed of their proficiency, and in the singing of the psalms set forth in the programme showed a marked improvement in manner. The voices were blended in harmony, and the dissonance of earlier efforts was not observable. There were several novelties, viz., the Chorale "Sleepers, Wake" (from Mendelssohn's *Oratorio St. Paul*), which, although not rehearsed above once, we believe, by the pupils, was sung with finished effect. The glee "Come let us all a maying go" (Attenbury), which had only been rehearsed once, was equally well sung; and the Madrigal "the Waits" (Saville), was well performed. Several pieces were deservedly encored. Altogether the performances were effective and full of harmony and power. The whole was concluded by the national anthem "God Save the Queen."

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The Select Committees of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the compromises alleged to have been made in respect to the petitions against the late returns for Nottingham, Reading, Harwich, Lewes, Bridport, Belfast, and Southampton, met on Tuesday last, but owing to the absence of several members, the Committees were obliged to adjourn without coming to any decision.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday the half-yearly general court of the proprietors of India stock, was held at the India House for general business. The court was made special, to consider the important subjects of the deportation of the Hill Coolies to the Mauritius, and also to take the opinion of the proprietors whether the expenses of the war in Afghanistan ought not to be borne by the British nation—not by the natives of India. The court was well attended. The chair was taken at the usual hour by Sir James Law Lushington, and the minutes of the last court were read. The Chairman acquainted the court that the dividend warrants would be ready for delivery, pursuant to the terms of the act of parliament, on the 6th of July next.—Mr. Weeding then rose to bring forward the resolution of which he had given notice, with regard to the deportation of Hill Coolies from the East Indies to the Mauritius, and which was as follows:—"That this court views with regret and concern, the apparent wish of her Majesty's government to authorise, facilitate, and invite, under the sanction of law, and at the expense of the public revenue of the colony to which they are carried, the emigration of the labouring population of India, to the island of Mauritius, for the purpose of cultivating sugar in that island. This court is of opinion that there is no superabundant population in India, and that as population is the best wealth a state possesses, it is the duty of the Indian government to take care that wealth is not impaired, and the population of India withdrawn to a foreign and a distant settlement, whilst it would interfere with one of the staple productions of our own country—sugar. That the first duty of this court is the welfare of the people of India, and it sees no reason to doubt but that under the wise superintendence and regulations of the Indian government, the people of that country may at all times find useful occupation on their own soil, to enhance their own welfare, and the prosperity of their native country. This court, therefore, recommends to the Court of Directors to abstain from sanctioning the measure which is contemplated."—Mr. C. F. Brown seconded the resolution. A long debate ensued, which ended in the motion being negatived by a majority of 54 to 22.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.—Mr. D. Salomons then rose to bring forward the motion, of which he had given notice, relative to this important subject. After an able speech he concluded by moving "That upon the consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, as they appear in the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown upon the people of India, but

IRELAND.



ATTACK ON A POTATOE STORE.

THE GALWAY STARVATION RIOTS.

The foregoing illustration is intended to convey an idea of the state of desperation to which the poor of Galway have been reduced by the present calamitous season of starvation; and, although, according to present appearances, there is every reason to rely on the goodness of Providence for an abundant and early relief, yet it is calculated that more than another month of suffering and privation must elapse before succour arrives. The scene represented above is an attack on a potatoe store in the town of Galway, on the 13th of the present month, when the distress had become too great for the poor squalid and unpitied inhabitants to endure their misery any longer, without some more substantial alleviation than prospects of a coming harvest, and their resource in this case was to break open the potatoe stores and distribute their contents, without much discrimination among the plunderers, and to attack the mills where oatmeal was known to be stored. During the entire of that day the town was in the possession of a fierce and ungovernable mob, led on apparently by women and children, but having an imposing reserve in the rear of the Claddagh fishermen. The Sheriff, with a strong force of police and the dépôt of the 30th Regiment, which constitutes the garrison, vainly attempted to restrain them. They assailed him and his armed bands with showers of stones, which wounded the commanding officer of the military party in the head, and hurt several of the men. But, with singular forbearance and humanity, the gallant Thirtieth held their fire, and, as it was impossible to disperse such a mob without firing amongst them, the millers were induced to promise that meal should be retailed on the following morning at 15d. a stone.

The discontent of the sufferers had been aggravated by the unfeeling, and there was some reason to suspect the dishonest, artifices of those who had food to sell. Farmers, known to have abundant supplies of potatoes, had not only refused to part with any portion of them at the present high prices, but had actually sent into the markets and made purchases, in order to augment the scarcity. Numbers of dealers also, speculating on a rise, had stored quantities of provisions, which they refused to give out at a fair profit; and in several instances, these persons had cleared out the markets the instant they were opened, and left the poor famishing housekeepers, with their money in their hands, in the midst of apparent plenty, unable to procure even the supply of a single day.

To this cause is to be attributed the various disturbances which occurred at Loughrea and Galway; the people insisting upon the farmers retailing provisions to them out of the sack, instead of disposing of its contents wholesale to huxters and forestallers; and the magistrates generally, with proper discretion and humanity, enforcing the reasonable demands of the people.

The Claddagh fishermen, to signalise their victory, insisted upon a general illumination of the town, and ordered the joy-bells of the collegiate church to ring out a merry peal. Their requisitions were complied with in both cases. The joy-bells rang out a merry peal, and the inhabitants in general put lights into their windows. Thus, for several hours, the capital city of Connaught remained in possession of a lawless rabble, while the armed authorities of the country retired before them.

The following is the latest account from this distressed district:—
Galway, June 20. (From our own correspondent). Since the disturbance of Monday last this town has been perfectly tranquil. The fishermen took to their boats and went to sea early in the week, and provisions having experienced a seasonable reduction in price, no further commotion is apprehended. It was feared that the country people hearing of the violence committed on Monday, would not bring their goods into the market; and on Wednesday the supply was scanty from that cause. But an abundance of potatoes was brought in on Saturday, and sold at fourpence a stone. This is not an extravagant price, though a fraction over threepence always pinches the poor man; but in the present dearth of employment any price at all must distress him. Of the scarcity of money you may judge from this fact, of which I can assure you from personal observation, that at Loughrea, in this county, when the famishing people were riotously assembled to oppose the forestallers in the potato market, eggs were offered for sale at five for a penny, and chickens, quite fit for the pot, were sold for sevenpence a couple.

After a long drought we have been visited with seasonable and refreshing rain, which only seemed wanting to confirm our anticipation of an abundant and early harvest.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A numerous meeting of the Statistical Society of London was held on Monday evening, at their rooms, 4, St. Martin's-place; the Marquis of Lansdowne, president, in the chair, supported by others of its most distinguished members. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of the society, attended by the Marquis of Exeter and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the meeting with his presence. A paper, by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., was read, on the origin and history of the municipal institutions of the English towns. A discussion ensued upon some of the most curious facts adduced, in which his Royal Highness was pleased to take an active interest.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a meeting of the highest respectability was held at Willis's-rooms, to make more generally known the nature of the above institution, and to make a public appeal on behalf of its exhausted funds. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, supported by the Lord Bishop of London, the Earl of Grosvenor, the Rev. W. F. Baylay, Vicar of Margate, the Rev. Drs. Spry and Russell, the Rev. J. Hodgson, the Rev. R. G. Baker, Vicar of Fulham, Sir H. Halford, Sir J. Croft, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., Mr. Alderman Gibbs, J. A. Warre, Esq., &c. The Rev. J. Hodgson read the report of the committee, by which it appeared that the Royal Seabathing Infirmary had been in existence for about half a century, principally for the relief and cure of scrofula among the poorer classes, and that since the foundation of the infirmary, 16,405 patients had been admitted. In August, last year, there were 426 persons receiving the benefit of the institution. The report went into a detailed statement of the funds, by which there appeared to be a deficit of 200*l.*; and it also mentioned various improvements that had been made in the establishment. A certificate commendatory of the institution, signed by Sir H. Halford, Messrs. Guthrie, Liston, Sir B. Brodie, and all the chief physicians and surgeons of London, was annexed to the report. The Right Rev. the Bishop of London moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Sir Henry Halford. Several other resolutions in support of the institution, were passed, and after a most cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, which his Grace kindly responded to, the meeting separated.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Tuesday, the anniversary festival of this institution took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and was attended by a great number of gentlemen connected with the shipping interest and commercial prosperity of the country. The chair was taken at six o'clock by Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. Messrs. Fitzwilliam, Hobbs, and Chapman were in attendance for the vocal department, and the whole arrangements were on the best and most liberal scale. The children were, as usual, introduced after the removal of the cloth. They were all in the best health, and in the apparent enjoyment of content and happiness. Mr. Alderman Thompson addressed them in an appropriate speech. The secretary announced the amount of subscriptions as nearly 600*l.* The meeting did not break up till late in the evening.

"THE TIMES' SCHOLARSHIPS."—At a court of the governors of Christ's Hospital, held on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., the President, in the chair, a report having been received from the committee of almoners, recommending that the proposition of the committee of "The Times' Testimonial," for establishing one of "The Times' Scholarships," in connexion with that hospital, be accepted, upon the condition annexed, and that the hospital's seal be affixed to a deed for declaring the trust in relation thereto, Mr. Weeding, the East India proprietor, in an eloquent speech, introduced, and Mr. Pigeon, treasurer to the hospital, seconded, the resolution, which, after a few words from Mr. Samuel Mills, and Mr. Daroy, M.P., was unanimously agreed to.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Last week, a deputation from the Metropolitan Improvement Society, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel, in Downing-street, the Earl of Lincoln, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, being also present. Their principal object was to obtain a better agency for future improvements than that which had hitherto been employed. They wished as a basis for future legislation on this subject, that Government should cause to be prepared an official scientific report upon the general character of the improvements required in the metropolis, in reference to new thoroughfares and open spaces, roads connecting the railroad termini, the most practicable means of throwing open the banks of the Thames, and the steps to be taken for the drainage of unhealthy districts. The deputation did not propose a commission in the ordinary sense of the word; they did not wish to see the subject entrusted to a board of virtuosi, of amateur architects, or of parties who might be interested in any of the plans which had been discussed by the committee of the House of Commons. They desired to see a report from parties possessing the special qualifications required in the highest degree, and upon which two or three of our first civil engineers and architects, or surveyors, of equal ability to those who had been employed in the Irish survey, would stake their professional character. Sir R. Peel said, that without troubling the deputation to enter into any particular explanation, he might at once say that the subject was one which had engaged his serious attention, and that with the general views expressed by the deputation his own opinion coincided. Without pledging himself to the exact course which he might deem it desirable to take relative to the appointment of any board, he certainly thought that the object would be promoted by taking a broad and comprehensive view of the whole subject, instead of legislating wholly upon detail; and that for this purpose a committee of the House of Commons—open, perhaps, to local influence—was not the most desirable body to whom such an inquiry should be entrusted. He might further add, that as the object appeared to him one of paramount importance, both in reference to the sanitary state of the poorer districts, and the greater facilities of communication required, he did not think the consideration of a merely trifling expense should stand in the way, and he should probably not hesitate to propose such a grant as would be sufficient to render the inquiry effectual. Some conversation then ensued relative to the character of the improvements now in progress, plans of which were produced; Lord Grosvenor especially urging the attention of Sir R. Peel to the fact, that if the formation of the new main thoroughfare streets were built of a width of 52 feet where 60 feet at least were required, and made crooked where they ought to be straight, the opportunity lost might be eternally regretted, but could never be recalled.—Mr. Mills, chairman of the commissioners of sewers for Finsbury, in advertising to the importance of drainage, expressed a hope for the speedy publication of the evidence which had been taken by the Poor Law Commissioners relative to sewerage, and the deputation took their leave; Lord Robert Grosvenor thanking Sir Robert Peel, in the name of every gentleman present and of the public, for the extremely satisfactory result of the interview.

ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES IN FRANCE.—It appears by a recent statistical return, that the number of accidental deaths in France during the year 1840 was 6805, and that of suicides, 2752, being only five more than in 1839; whereas in that year the number of suicides was 161 more than in 1838. Of the 2752 suicides above mentioned, 712 were females; of the total number, 20 were under 86 years of age, 161 from 16 to 21, 450 from 21 to 30, 459 from 30 to 40, 610 from 40 to 50, 446 from 50 to 60; 332 from 60 to 70, 153 from 70 to 80, and 45 above 80 years.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

JUNE.

A varied tune—O! month of June—
Thou singest to the crowd;
Soft thy sweet breath—now whispereth—
Now riseth warm and loud.
Two battles grand by sea and land
To memory shout thy name:
Where rose Lord Howe, with laurelled brow,
To crown our ocean fame!
Where Glory's son—our Wellington—
Beneath thy skies of blue,
On land as wave bore Vict'ry's glaive,
And won at Waterloo!
But while around the triumph-sound
Of glory plays its part,
Thou sweepest by thy melody,
To calm the human heart.
Oh, June! along thy murmur'd song
Doth like a river glide,
To tune thy breeze, and fill thy trees,
And serenade thy bride,
The glad young earth, that now gives birth
Unto her Summer child!—
Whose sunny eyes, from flow'rs and skies,
Shine ever warm and mild.

TITLED LUBBERS.

About the year 1790, many young men of the first families followed the example of the Duke of Clarence. One ship in particular was remarkable for having a great many scions of nobility on its books. The youngsters were accustomed to reef and furl the mizen top-sail. One day, when aloft, the captain thus addressed them from the quarter-deck: "My lords and gentlemen, you right honourable lubbers on the mizen top-sail yard, roll that sail up, and come down."

An Irishman was once brought up before the magistrate for marrying six wives. The magistrate asked him "how he could be so hardened a villain?" "Please your worship," says Paddy, "I was trying to get a good one."

There is at present residing at Seaville a young girl who can boast of having four mothers living, viz., her own mother, her grandmother, her great grandmother, and her great great grandmother. Even the eldest of these mammas is in good health, and they all reside in the parish of Home Cultram.

THE MAYOR OF GARRATT.

Wednesday was the anniversary of the mock election of Garratt, the memory of which is so ludicrously preserved in Foote's diverting farce of the *Mayor of Garratt*.

Long as we live there'll be no more
Such scenes as these in days of yore,
When little folks deemed great ones less,
And aped their manners and address;
When, further still to counterfeit,
To mountebanks they gave a seat,
By virtue of a mobbing summons,
As members of the House of Commons.

ST. JOHN'S EVE.

Thursday was the anniversary of St. John's eve, which is remarkably celebrated in Ireland, where the custom is still preserved of lighting fires on the hills at midnight in honour of the sun. On this day the sun arrives at the summer solstice, or rather begins its retrograde motion. The eve of the summer solstice was a season of divination in early times.

A WIFE'S FORETHOUGHTS.

There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin, "Nothing is cheap that you do not want." Yet how perfectly insane people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast-off door plate?" asked the husband of one of these notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door-plate."

DEEP LOVE.

There is a gloom in deep love as in deep water, there is a silence in which suspends the foot, and the folded arms and the dejected head are the images which it reflects. No voice shakes its surface; the Muses themselves approach it with a tardy and a timid step, and with a low and tremulous and a melancholy song.—*Landor*.

INVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

A Frenchman gasconading over the inventive genius of his country said, "we invented lace ruffles!" "Ay," said John Bull, "and we added shirts to them."

The Maine editor says that a pumpkin, somewhere in that state, grew so large that eight men could stand round it. This is something like the man, who said he saw a flock of pigeons fly so low that he could shake a stick at them.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Determined beforehand, we gravely pretend
To ask the opinion and thoughts of a friend;
Should his differ from ours on any pretence,
We blush for his want both of judgment and sense;
But, should he come into and flatter our plan,
Why, really, we think him a "sensible man."

FILTERING WATER.

The following cheap and easy mode of filtering water may not be unacceptable to the majority of our readers at this particular season of the year:—Take a bag of unbleached calico, in the form of an inverted cone, attached to a small wooden hoop. It is first saturated with water, afterwards pulverised charcoal is thinly spread over the inside of it with a dredging box used by cooks. At first a part of the charcoal will pass through the pores of the bag with the water, but by continuing to fill it full with the same water, and adding charcoal, in a few minutes it will become clear as spring water. To prevent the charcoal being washed from the pores of the bag in filling it, place another bag inside it, and dredge a small quantity of pulverised charcoal into it. The cost of both bags is under one shilling, and will cleanse from fifty to sixty gallons daily. If it be supplied with water from a pipe, and regulated by a stopcock, add more in proportion to the size of the bag; but as their cost is little, they can be increased in size and in number as may be required.

MIDSUMMER-DAY.

Friday was Midsummer-Day, the festival of St. John the Baptist, which is celebrated in England by wrestling matches and feats of strength and agility; and on the Continent by solemn religious pageants and observances. In Norway the fire worship is observed in the same manner as in Ireland. It is also the anniversary of a brilliant naval victory obtained in 1340, by Edward III., over the French on the coast of Flanders.

ADVENTURE AT AN INN.

At an inn in a market-town upon the road to Holyhead, a gentleman sat in the kitchen smoking his pipe, and watching with anxiety a fowl, that was roasting for his supper. At length a tall, meagre figure stalked in, and, after an earnest and melancholy look at the fowl, retired with a sigh. Repeating his visit he exclaimed, "That fowl will never be done in time." "What do you mean?" said the gentleman, "that fowl is for my supper, and you shan't touch a bit of it." "Oh!" replied the other, "you misunderstand me; I don't want the fowl; but I am to play Oronooko this evening, and we cannot begin for want of the jack chain!"

UNANIMITY.

A Scotch parson in his prayer, said "Laird bless the grand council, the parliament, and grant that they may hang together." A country fellow standing by replied, "Yes sir, with all my heart, and the sooner the better—and I am sure it is the prayer of all good people." "But, friends," said the priest, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord."—"No matter what cord," replied the other, "so 'tis but a strong cord."

MILESLAN ARITHMETIC.

An Irish gentleman, at cards having on inspection found the pool deficient, exclaimed—"Here's a shilling short! who put it in?"

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. II.



MR. FERRAND, M.P.

Mr. William Bushey Ferrand has the honour of representing the town of Knaresborough, and we have this week done ourselves the honour of representing him. Though he is just now one of the men whose names float on the stream of political conversation, he has not attained the print-shop level of popularity; and we have therefore thought it our duty to anticipate the picture of him, which we feel certain will appear in next season's exhibition, in the orthodox attitude of a senator, which is as well known as the pattern pose for Colonels and Field Marshals. In his case, in addition to the usual accessories, we would suggest a bale of "paste-stiffened" calico at his feet, and a view of a "tommy-shop" in perspective; for great men ought always to be surrounded with the *insignia* of their greatness; and on these foundations has the honourable member built his present fame. His reputation was rather suddenly acquired: like Jonah's gourd, it was the growth of a single night; and, like that too, it will be but of short duration; for if ever a man by one speech talked himself up into notoriety, and in every succeeding one seemed to have no object but to talk himself down into contempt, the member for Knaresborough is that individual. He certainly surprised the House in his first essay; no one could imagine that such recklessness of assertion could co-exist with such inability to support it by proof: and his coarseness of manner was, in the excitement of the moment, mistaken for strength. He appealed to many latent prejudices, certainly existing but as certainly concealed, which prevail among a strong party in the house; and his unqualified denunciations of all the manufacturers of the country seduced the more unguarded gentlemen of the agricultural interest into vehement cheers. He remained unanswered for a time, only to make the reply more crushing and complete when it did come; and the silence of the parties attacked was construed into inability to answer the charges. For three days or more the lately obscure member for Knaresborough was a parliamentary lion, with a mane and tail of the first magnitude; his name stood printed in letters of great length and weight; it was heard at the clubs, repeated at Bellamy's, and re-echoed in the lobbies. Party thought it had found a new weapon, and Mr. Ferrand was looked on as the two-edged sword wherewith the landed giant was to slay the hydra of the corn-law league. Party, however, was deceived; the blade lacked fineness of edge, and was sadly deficient in temper; they wielded it for a short time, but it cut nothing but their own fingers. When the rebound came the fall was as rapid as the rise. The gentleman had "protested too much," and those who had cheered him the loudest were now the most cautiously mute: he signally failed to meet the reply of those he had accused; and his numerous letters from nameless working men, in unknown factories, all containing a flaming compliment to Mr. Ferrand, went for nothing. The member for Knaresborough was dropped as an unsafe man. Every effort he has made since has increased the general feeling against him—nor is it to be wondered at. He is deficient in matter, for he takes but one view of a subject, and that the worst; while his manner has nothing to recommend it. The cool but cutting speeches of Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham have completed his overthrow; Mr. Ferrand is an extinguished politician. Truly may it be said, that in him a good cause has found a bad advocate.

His motives are, we doubt not, sincere; his energy never abates, and he appears to act under the impulse of strong feeling: it is a pity he cannot subject it to the rein, for it needs no spur. He is most effective when dealing with the administration of the poor-laws; he produces bitter evidence, which his experience as a chairman of a board of guardians has enabled him to do. The contrast he drew between the statements of Dr. Kay before he was made an assistant-commissioner, and his actions afterwards, was complete; nor was it answered. Yet the slaves of the factory system, and the victims of the new poor-law, may alike, while gratified for his intentions, regret that his manner has not been calculated to serve them effectually.

In person the honourable gentleman is not prepossessing; his figure and face, though not bulky, have something coarse about them; there seems to be a continual and unamiable scowl upon his countenance, as if he were pondering the possibility of condemning the poor-law com-

missioners to three months of their own dietary, or of grinding the leaders of the corn-law league to "devil's dust," in the machinery of their own mills. Were we possessed of such a physiognomy, we should, in any unfortunate conjunction of circumstances, earnestly pray that our jury might not be believers in Lavater. He is of rather pale complexion, with brown hair, and whiskers which surround his visage like a fringe; his figure and presence denote the possession of enough physical energy to render hopeless any attempt to put him down by those ingenious processes so well known to the House. But his oratory will never win attention. His is emphatically the "Ercles' vein," and he gesticulates with a clenched fist. He never gets through a speech without "challenging" this gentleman, and "defying" that: this is either from bad temper or bad taste; but, from whatever it arises, it is singularly ineffective. With no assembly of men is it so useless to attempt a bullying tone as the English House of Commons; and they have the least possible sympathy with the "come curse me Jacob and defy me Israel" sort of style which Mr. Ferrand uniformly adopts.

Of his private life we know nothing; his public career has been brief and not brilliant. He is of a good family, is a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and an officer in the Yorkshire Hussars. He took the name of Ferrand on the death of an uncle, a process which is generally accompanied by something that renders the name worth taking. He entered Parliament in 1841; when he will leave it is known only to the political fates; but, were it to occur to-morrow, we believe his party would rejoice in his absence. He is bad neighbourhood; the peltings he receives fall too heavily on themselves to be pleasant; and he may say with Ovid,

"Vicinia damno est,
Excipit ictu saxa repulsa meo."
** Mr. Cobden, M.P., in our next.

THE CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—It has been already stated, that Francis after his conviction appeared completely unnerved, and it was nearly two days before he recovered anything like composure. He is now, however, much restored, and exhibits much the same appearance he did previous to the trial. He has been removed to the cell he occupied before his conviction, and turnkeys are with him day and night, as is customary in the case of persons under sentence of death. The Rev. Mr. Carver, ordinary of the prison, visits him several times in the course of every day, and the prisoner has frequently expressed his gratitude to him for the kindness and attention he has paid to him during his imprisonment in Newgate; and although, of course, the rev. gentleman has refrained from questioning the wretched young man in relation to the charge of which he has been convicted, yet it is said that Francis has frequently voluntarily brought up the subject, and has all along persisted in declaring that there was not only no bullet in the pistol, but that it contained in reality nothing but a small charge of gunpowder and some paper, and that he never had any intention to hurt the Queen. He appears now to be fully alive to the consequences that might have resulted from his crime, and his conduct and demeanour while in the prison have gained the good opinion of all the officers and the other authorities with whom he has been brought in contact.—The conduct of Cooper, it is painful to state, has formed a striking contrast to that of Francis. His violence on several occasions has been extreme; and, in lieu of preparing for the dreadful fate which awaits him, his only feeling appears to be that of regret that he was not able to inflict some mischief upon the police and the other witnesses; and as yet the exhortations of the reverend ordinary have been unavailing with him, and have entirely failed in bringing him to a proper sense of his condition. He has been visited since his conviction by his mother, and, although the latter was, of course, very much affected, the wretched culprit himself exhibited very little emotion. It has been rumoured that the execution of one or both of the culprits would take place next Monday but it can be confidently stated that no definitive arrangement has yet been come to upon this subject. With regard to Cooper, there can be very little doubt that the extreme penalty of the law will ultimately be inflicted; but very great doubts are entertained whether her Majesty's clemency may not be extended to the prisoner Francis. It is probably known, that shortly after the accession of her present Majesty, the ceremony of the Recorder's report to the Crown and Privy Council of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate, with a view to ascertain the pleasure of the Crown regarding them, has been abolished; and now all the few remaining capital offences are placed in the same position, and a period of 21 days may elapse between the periods of conviction and execution, and the Sheriffs are empowered to fix any day they please within those periods. Her Majesty, of course, has the power of extending her pardon, or granting a commutation of punishment to any criminal; but it will be seen that the Crown is now entirely relieved from the painful task which formerly was cast upon the Sovereign, of directly ordering the execution of a fellow-creature.



PORTRAIT OF FRANCIS.

BOSTON NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

J. NOBLE has the pleasure of informing his friends, throughout the county of LINCOLN, that he has the appointment from the proprietors of that most elegant and talented newspaper "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," of the AGENCY for Boston and neighbourhood; and that as the early numbers have been reprinted, orders for complete sets can be executed, and the paper regularly sent post free.

Ladies and Gentlemen finding any difficulty in procuring this magnificent paper, may be instantly supplied on transmitting the amount in a paid letter to Mr. Noble. Price of each paper, 6d.; per quarter (in advance), 6s. 6d. The trade supplied, and prospectuses and posters given whenever desired.

Boston, June, 1842.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 26th.—First Sunday after Trinity—George the Fourth died, 1830—Kilmalad bog (Ireland) burst forth, and in an hour, covered 100 acres, from 20 to 60 feet deep, 1821.

TUESDAY, 28th.—The Royal George upset at Portsmouth, 1784—Coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1838—Rousseau born, 1712.

WEDNESDAY, 29th.—St. Peter—P. F. des Fontaines born, 1685—Earl of Argyle beheaded, 1685.

THURSDAY, 30th.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * It would seem that some misapprehension has arisen with some of our London readers with regard to the proprietorship of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Either by misleading or mistake—or perhaps with a curiosity to discover a personal identity with the property—some communications intended for the editor or proprietors have been superscribed with the name of Marriot, (one, indeed, was directed to Captain Marryat, as if that gallant author and sailor were the accredited pilot of our ship). We, however, take this opportunity of emphatically stating, that the gentleman alluded to neither has, nor ever had, the slightest proprietor or official connexion with this establishment.

"C. E." Hampstead, will have the engraving delivered to him by Mr. Lindsay.

"H. V." Bath.—To his first question, Yes. To his second, The parties should endeavour to compromise the matter.

"P. O."—Your landlord cannot distrain before Michaelmas. If he should do so, he is liable to an action for replevin.

"A. B." Norwich.—You are liable to an action of trover if you detain it.

"Blades."—If the bankrupt have not obtained his certificate, and you did not prove under the fiat, you can sue him for the debt.

"Z. S."—Chancery is your only remedy, and a very dear one too.

"William."—The act is repealed.

"J. B."—His verses are simple and pleasing but not suited to the columns of a newspaper.

"H. L. C."—We cannot find the work he mentions: is he sure that we have had a copy delivered to us?

"Corregidor," Southampton.—We refer Corregidor to Mr. Brown of Edinburgh, who made £500 a year by minding his own business.

"Censor."—We have waited for our correspondent's communication, which we shall be happy to give a place to in our paper.

"No Humbug," Derby.—If our correspondent under this signature can furnish information, and find the means of authenticating his statement, we will make it the subject of an article. He must give us, in confidence, his name and address.

"W. A. Delamotte."—Will he forward us a specimen of his artistic capabilities?

"H. S."—All in good time.

"An Enemy to Machinery."—We shall see.

"A Lover of Arts," Warrington, will perceive one of his suggestions anticipated in our paper this week. We will endeavour to attend to the other.

"William," May Fair.—We cannot notice private quarrels.

We shall next week commence an engraved series of the Churches in the Metropolis. No. I., St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

"A. B." must give an order to any bookseller or news-agent. He cannot expect always to get the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS without giving an order.

"Munders."—Every information will be duly announced.

"H. C."—Reflections are too long: an extract in our next.

"W. H. S."—We are each, we are both, and we are neither.

"The Income Tax."—The gross injustice and hardship of this measure will soon be felt, and none will feel it more grievously than the class to which our correspondent belongs.

We beg to intimate to our Subscribers that, in accordance with the request of many correspondents, we intend giving views in the principal towns in the kingdom. We shall commence with Nottingham, to be followed by Dublin, Edinburgh, Bristol, Cambridge, &c., &c.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we announce that the grand "Colosseum Print" will be given only to regular subscribers of six months. The price to non-subscribers will be one guinea.

Newsmen, booksellers, and all vendors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS are particularly requested to be careful in keeping this paper clean, and free from creases, as in most cases it will be wanted by subscribers to bind in monthly parts and annual volumes. Title-pages and Index will be furnished yearly at a trifling additional cost on the paper.

Those numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS which were out of print are now reprinted, and any of the back numbers may now be had by order of all news-agents.

The First Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing Five Numbers, in a handsome wrapper, price 2s. 6d., may now be obtained of all news-agents.

In answer to repeated applications for the Wrapper to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we state most distinctly that a sufficient number has been delivered to our publisher, and those subscribers who are not yet in possession of it must insist on receiving one gratis from the news-agent who has supplied them with the paper.

only courteous at last thus to notice in our leading columns. Let us at once pray an understanding with our kindly importuning readers.

Let them believe that there has been a greatness in the plan of this journal, which has required a careful and gradual development, only now beginning fairly to work itself out. The necessity for catching "events as they fly"—of reflecting the social action of each particular week—of being alive to every point of importance, every turn of public interest and news—and, above all, of crowning the moving panorama of life with rich, faithful, various, and abundant illustration, has required an Argus-like perception—a vivid alertness of thought—rapid decision—and still more rapid execution of every determined design—and has demanded the exercise of as much energy and enterprise as it has been within possibility even imperfectly to achieve. With all our efforts, therefore, we have fallen short of our own project, both in the regularity of our vast circulation, and the perfectness of our newspaper, which we are anxious the public should enjoy—a newspaper, the first of its class and kind in the empire—the harbinger of a new world of public intelligence—the crowning high-priest of a natural and indissoluble union between national history and universal art. The mere technicalities of such a journal are alone formidable. In the first place, in order merely to work at press the beautiful engravings which we present with every current week, we are obliged to allow time for preparation at the engine, which, when all is properly directed, must even then sweep them off almost with wings of lightning, to supply the country demand; and it is in the evidence of our publisher, that many pounds have been paid by us on the evening of every Friday since we started on our career, to cover the contingency of late postages alone.

We have, therefore, resolved upon the adoption of a system by which it will be imperative upon us to abide, and which we are most anxious that our country readers should understand.

We shall print all day on Friday an edition for the country, containing the news up to the morning of that day, and successive editions at intervals of twelve hours up to the morning of every Sunday in the year. And as we find the country demand exceeding our means of ordinary supply, we will resort to means extraordinary, and have our journal re-set, in order that we may work double tides, and throw off two impressions for every one that any of our contemporaries can produce. But above all things let our country friends order the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News of their bookseller or newsman in time for post direction, and not leave it to his own speculation or enterprise, and then complain that, owing to the local demand that has anticipated them, they do not find it upon his counter. The omission of this precaution has been the cause of half the complaints we have received. Let the subscriber also state which edition he would prefer to have forwarded.

With regard to the general perfection of the design of our journal, we are daily paying fresh attention to it in all its many departments—in literature—in science—in politics—in public intelligence—and in arts. It is, at all events, most gratifying to us to know, that should we only rise in excellence, and in the esteem of our readers, half as fast as we do in circulation and influence, neither the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News nor the public will long cherish the slightest cause of complaint.

THE humane and benevolent measure introduced into the House of Commons by Lord Ashley for alleviating the cruelties practised on the wives and children of labourers in the mining districts may, at length, be said to have virtually become the law of the land. This Christian measure—in the language of Parliament—passed through committee on Wednesday last, and was ordered to be reported on Friday (this day). We hail this advent of general emancipation in Great Britain with triumphant exultation and delight, and, as we see "the altar and the god of slavery sink together in the dusk," we feel a strong degree of pride that a British Parliament—with all the imputed faults of its institution—has boldly wiped out the stain that hath so long been suffered to remain as an imputation on British chivalry and British benevolence. Too long have we indulged in the practice of distant philanthropy—like those who, when taking speculative flights to heaven, "leave dull earth behind them"—wasting on remote and thankless portions of the globe those fine sensibilities and feelings with which the national character has been ever associated, and which had been much better employed in relieving the intolerable drudgery of our fellow-creatures at home. We are disposed, however, to extend free and hearty forgiveness for the past, and cannot better express our feelings than by quoting the words of a spontaneous address from the wives and daughters of the colliers at Barnsley, presented by Lord Ashley to the House of Commons on Wednesday evening last, but which, owing to the rules of the house, was reluctantly refused insertion in its minutes, that—"the hon. members of the legislature would find their best reward in the substantial satisfaction arising in their own enlarged minds from the consciousness of having performed an action which will not obliterate, and the blessings of which will be felt by succeeding generations."

THE Income-tax Bill has now passed through all the forms which the constitution requires to make it the law of the land. The arguments which might have been directed against its principle while it was pending are now overborne. It has now to be judged by its results. The whole of the arguments that have been used in support of it may be, nay, have been, resolved into the one crushing plea—necessity. A sense of this necessity has been constantly present in the minds even of those who were exerting themselves the most actively against it. Looking at the present state of affairs, and the condition of the public finances, it was impossible to escape the conviction that something was required—some measure, the operation of which should be immediate, while, with respect to its results, there should be the smallest amount of risk or doubt. The most brilliant arguments against the measure have been overshadowed by the stern presence of this giant necessity—impossible to deny, equally impossible to evade. A certain amount of injustice in principle, of annoying and inquisitorial provisions in practice, was admitted by many of its supporters, and coupled with it was something intended to operate as a compensation. This, we need hardly say, was the revised Tariff; also on the eve of becoming the law of the land. These two measures then are to work together, and by their combined results must their whole policy be judged. All that we considered objectionable, unjust and oppressive, in the Income Tax, we have fairly and openly opposed. In that opposition we were supported by nearly all the most profound thinkers and ablest political writers of the age. In Parliament or out of it, it would be difficult to find any unqualified advocacy of the tax. That opposition has been unavailing, and from argument we turn, to leave it to those stern tests of human policy—time and experience. The tariff was intended to reduce the cost of the main articles of subsistence, so that what was taken by the state in the shape of a tax should be saved to each individual in his domestic expenditure. If this result should fail to be brought about, if every man finds his income diminished on

one hand, and his expenditure as great as before, then will every evil that has been foretold of the present scheme of financial policy fall on the country with a severe and dreadful pressure. The burden will have been laid on, accompanied with no additional ability to bear the load. The failure of the condition under which much was conceded, much given up, and many murmurings suppressed, will give birth to a feeling that a wrong has been committed; and, in that state of public feeling, how will the more galling and vexatious part of the machinery of this tax be put into operation? A spirit of resistance will be roused, the strength, the extent, the activity, and effect of which no one, at this moment, can either calculate or foresee. The bill is passed, has become the law; argument against it cannot be carried into action to oppose it; time, and that but short, will tell us the results of its working, and though we hope the best, it is with a hope mingled with fear.

THE adage is a trite one—"Whilst the corn grows the steed starves"; but if anything were wanting to proclaim the forcible of its truth, it is only necessary to direct attention to the heart-rending condition of the poor in the distressed districts of the country, where thousands are starving to death, whilst our legislators are employed in settling fractional amounts of duty on various descriptions of food, which, for the poor, alas! exist only in the garner and larder of the imagination. We are far from wishing it to be understood that we charge either the Government or the members of either House of Parliament individually with entertaining a callous indifference to the sufferings of the working classes, but we are certainly of opinion that, in their collective capacity, they have shown a lamentable unwillingness to deal with a crying and most afflicting evil, and have incurred deep responsibility, and no small degree of odium, by leaving to voluntary charity, and the provisions of a bad and unfeeling law, the relief of a starving population, whose wretched condition should have stirred the hearts of all with the warmest and most sudden impulses of humanity. We are well aware of the objections that have been urged against dealing with the public money for objects of charity, and the abuses which such a concession might, on future occasions, lead to; but we confess we are no admirers of such cold philosophy, and would pander to the cupidity of ten imposters rather than that one genuine object of charity should perish at our threshold from want. The debate which took place in the House of Lords a few evenings ago, with regard to the distribution of a sum of money lent to administer a slight relief to the pressing wants of a starving community, shows us, in a very striking and instructive light, what jealous and penurious guardians of the public purse, when the wretched poor are the claimants, those may become who have, many a time and oft, voted away without a sigh thousands and tens of thousands of the people's money to aggrandize the favourites or minions of a court. We have already, on more than one occasion, directed the attention of our readers to this painful subject, and, although there is no character in the whole range of the political drama that we have such an aversion to as that of "Alarmists," yet we feel ourselves constrained to place the real and unveiled condition of the country fairly and impartially before the public. We regard it as of the utmost importance that the most correct information should be obtained and diffused on the sad calamity that pervades the land, and should we succeed by our efforts to excite the sympathy of the wealthy and powerful—in drying the tears of even one of the afflicted—verily we shall have had our reward. We beg to lay before our readers the subjoined extracts from a report drawn up by Wm. Cooke Taylor (a gentleman well known in the literary world, and entitled to the utmost credence), of the state of the poor in the districts adjacent to his residence in Rossendale Forest, Lancashire. The report is contained in a communication addressed to *The Editor of the Morning Chronicle*, but is entirely free from party bias, and whilst it excites the most painful interest, will amply repay the trouble of perusal:

"Having made a short tour through the forest of Rossendale, and the adjacent districts of Colne, Burnley, Padiham, &c., I trust that you will not deem it unacceptable, if I state to you, without comment or observation, what I have seen and heard. You are probably aware, that in no part of Lancashire is the immense improvement produced by industry and intelligence more clearly manifested than in the district which is called the Forest of Rossendale, forming a square of about twenty-four miles in breadth and length, between Bolton, Blackburn, and Burnley. It is not a century since it was a mere waste of moors and bushes, probably not worth one thousand a year; indeed, in the reign of James I., the whole produced less than one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. It is now studded over with factories, print-works, and bleaching establishments, cultivated in dairy farms to the very summit of its hills, and worth at least sixty thousand pounds of annual rental.

"On all sides I was informed that the condition of the operatives, whose wondrous creations of new national resources were before me, was rapidly deteriorating, and I became anxious to discover, not only what they had fallen to, but what they had fallen from."

The writer here relates the details of a visit to Holymount, the factory of the Messrs. Whitehead, who are Methodists, and which he describes as an earthly paradise, compared with the other places he had visited. He then continues:

"On the same evening I proceeded to Burnley, and the contrast was perfectly heart-rending. Groups of idlers stood in the midst of the street; their faces haggard with famine, and their eyes rolling with that fierce and uneasy expression which I have often noticed in maniacs. I went up to some of them, and entered into conversation. They were perfectly candid and communicative; for the men of this part of Lancashire retain much of the sturdy independence of the ancient foresters; they will go miles to do homage to wealth or station. Each man had his own tale of sorrow to tell; their stories were not

"The short and simple annals of the poor;" they were complicated details of misery and suffering, gradual in their approach, and grinding in their result; borne, however, with an iron endurance, such as the Saxon race alone displays, and with the sternness belonging to that noblest form of pride—the pride of independent labour. "We want not charity but employment" was their unanimous declaration, and proofs of their truth were abundant in the anecdotes told and verified of men having travelled miles to obtain a job, however heavy the labour, and however wretched the remuneration.

"I found them all Chartists, but, with this difference, that the block-printers and handloom weavers united to their Chartism a hatred of machinery, which was far from being shared by the factory operatives. The latter also deprecated anything like an appeal to physical force, while the former strenuously urged an immediate appeal to arms. There was no concealment of sentiment on either side. I heard more than twenty openly advocate the expediency of burning down the mills, in order to compel the factory hands to join in an insurrectionary movement. A mill had been burned down at Colne two nights previously; doubts were entertained whether this had been the result of design or accident, and in the streets of Burnley there were groups expressing their hopes that it would be traced to design and followed by imitation, while the heartiest curses were bestowed on the factory hands at Colne for having heartily exerted themselves to check the conflagration, and to supply water to the engines. Permit me to repeat that these sentiments were expressed openly and in the public streets. I stood amongst them, and was known to be a stranger; there was no appearance of speaking either with a design to be overheard, or anxiety for concealment. Had it



LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

It is always a graceless task to have to allude to self, and the axiom is as applicable to public journals as to public men. We should not therefore willingly intrude the few observations we have now to make in regard to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, if technical circumstances connected with the circulation of the paper did not call for them so imperatively as a courtesy due to our readers and correspondents, as completely to plead fair apology for any apparent egotism in ourselves.

The fact is, we have suddenly found our journal in a very proud, though somewhat difficult, position. The pride we shall seek to retain by desert—the difficulty we shall assuredly overcome. Perhaps, in plain language, we had better say that it is overcome already.

It is no boast to assert, that in the very outset of our career we have been honoured with a patronage fully expected by us, indeed, in amount, because we were determined to earn it—but quite unexpected in the overwhelming rapidity with which it has rewarded our early, and as yet immature, labours in the public behalf. We have found ourselves suddenly required to supply, with imperfect preparations for such an immediate result, an organized circulation of more than twenty thousand copies, with a rising demand of thousand upon thousand beyond that average—the aggregate of accumulated orders from all quarters of the land. We regret to find that these orders have been sometimes apparently neglected; and, although repeated with additional urgency, and always to a larger amount, are still coupled with complaints which we have thought it

been one of the posts in the street, my presence could not have been viewed with more perfect indifference."

On reaching Colne, he says:—

"I visited eighty-three dwellings, selected at hazard; they were destitute of furniture, save old boxes for tables, and stools, or even large stones, for chairs; the beds were composed of straw and shavings, sometimes with torn pieces of carpet, or packing canvass for a covering, and sometimes without any kind of covering whatever. The food was oatmeal and water for breakfast; flour and water, with a little skinned milk, for dinner; oatmeal and water again, for a third supply, with those who went through the form of eating three meals a day. From the excellent clergyman of the town I learned, that out of a population of 53,000, no less than 13,000 were receiving parish relief; that the poor-rates had risen from 3s. to 10s. in the pound; that the relief granted was deemed by the paupers so inadequate to their wants, that the relieving officer in one district was obliged to be protected by a military guard; and that the general ruin was fast absorbing the shopkeepers of Colne and the dairy farmers in the neighbourhood. I went into several of the shops; the same tale was told by all; they saw nothing before them but bankruptcy and ruin."

"It must be added, that Chartist, and particularly that phase of it which threatened an appeal to physical force, appears to be advancing with fearful rapidity in this part of the country."

"Connected with this subject, I may remark on the rapidity with which political intelligence appears to be promulgated in this district. The mail, bringing the account of the debate on Mr. Ferrand's proposed grant, had arrived that morning; I had not seen a paper, but I received a very full account of the debate in a house at the outskirts of the town, which contained neither bed, chair, nor table, and I heard it mentioned in a score of places besides."

"In Colne, in Bolton, and in Burnley, there was generally an absence of anger and violence in the recitals of suffering, but here teeth were set, hands were clenched, and curses of fearful bitterness pronounced with harrowing energy. 'We wait but for the word to begin,' was stated broadly and openly by every handloom weaver or block-printer I met in the place; and the tone in which this declaration was uttered gave startling evidence of its sincerity. There was a reckless desperation about the aspect of misery in Padinham, which was unlike anything I ever saw in Lancashire; but I doubt if it be more dangerous than the steady and fixed resolution to obtain a redress of real or imaginary grievances which I found among the people in Colne and Marsden. The destitution in all these places is much alike; in all, you may hear the same declaration, that 'things are worsening'; in all, too, you may find something like a determination to effect a change; but in Padinham and its neighbourhood, there are superadded aspirations for vengeance, and threats of retaliating wrongs on the heads of supposed oppressors. In Padinham I heard a man in the open streets go beyond even the violence of Burnley, and, amidst the cheers of some scores, express an eager hope that 'Captain Swing should take command of the manufacturing districts.'

"I have now fulfilled the task which I had imposed upon myself, and have stated to you what I have seen and heard, without comment or observation. I have deemed it better to confine myself to a naked statement of facts—a statement indeed below the truth, but yet sufficiently alarming—and to authenticate the statement by giving you permission to publish my name."

"Believe me, faithfully yours,
W. COOKE TAYLOR, L.L.D.
Rossendale Forest, June 20, 1842."

This is a melancholy picture to look upon, and furnishes matter for grave reflection, not only to our legislators, but to every humane and intelligent member of society, and every lover of peace and good order.

We trust, however, that the disease is not beyond a speedy and effectual remedy, and, under all the circumstances, it is a source of most unmixed satisfaction and congratulation that the people yield a ready, and, we hope, an unaffected, obedience to the laws.

THE COINAGE.—PIX JURY.—A Privy Council was held on Wednesday, at the office of the Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Exchequer, for the purpose of empanelling a jury of 24 members of the Goldsmiths' Company, to assay the gold and silver coins of the realm. The lords of the council present were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Vesci and Fitzgerald, Lord Bexley, the Right Hon. Wm. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Henry Hardinge. The origin of an inquiry of this nature bears date so far back as the eighteenth year of the reign of Edward the Third. Several ladies were present to witness the proceedings. The Lord Chancellor, in addressing the jury, explained that they were that day assembled agreeably to, and in accordance with, a very ancient custom, which was termed a trial of pix, or, in other words, to try the quality and weight of gold and silver lately coined at her Majesty's Mint. It would be their duty to ascertain whether the coinage corresponded with the standard required by law. The trial plates and a number of different coins were handed to the jury, who then retired to a room prepared for making the assay. Their lordships were invited to dine at Goldsmiths' Hall in the evening, it being the usual custom of that wealthy company to give a splendid banquet upon occasions like the present, which only occur once in the course of several years. After the address of the Lord Chancellor, the jury retired to make the necessary assay of the coins which had been given to them, and the council adjourned.

CAUTION.—Information has been received at the Metropolitan Police-offices, that a female is now waiting upon noblemen and gentlemen with the copy of a work, accompanied with a note, purporting to be from the author, imputing an intention to the person waited upon to subscribe, and enclosing a receipt for the books; the price charged is more than the selling price of the work.

IRON TRADE.—It is stated that Sir John Guest is about to erect and put into blast two new furnaces. This augurs improvement in the iron trade.—*Worcester Journal.*

SHIPWRECKS.—The Sir George Arthur, convict-ship, with 80 convicts on board for Bermuda Dockyard, struck on the rocks at the west end of that island, and became a wreck. Eleven of the crew had mutinied; and the ship was actually worked by convicts to her destination! It is to be hoped their conduct will not be overlooked. The captain latterly became very intemperate, and incapable of doing duty, and was in a great measure the cause of the loss of the ship. He and the mate refused to come on shore with the others from the vessel, and during the night both disappeared, along with the long boat; it is feared they have met with a watery grave. The government stores, or the greater part of them, will be saved, and much of the hull and rigging. The ship was 48 days from England.

The British barque, Ann Lifsey, was lost by going on an iceberg, in latitude, 43° 8', longitude, 49'; but the crew saved.—The British brig, Stephen (Hensall), was abandoned, after running foul of an iceberg, and the crew taken on board the John Romilly, and saved.—The barque, Isabella (Thomas), from Glasgow, was lost at Cape North, Cape Breton; the crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel became a total wreck, and the cargo much injured.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHATHAM.—For the last few days the greatest activity has prevailed in this garrison, in consequence of an order having been re-

ceived for an immediate embarkation of troops for India. This military movement is to fill up the vacancies that have occurred in the different regiments of the line stationed in the East. The detachments were inspected yesterday on parade, and the excellent appearance of the men elicited general approbation from the commandant, Sir Thomas Willshire. On Wednesday morning the detachments marched from this garrison to Gravesend, where they embarked at ten o'clock from the Ordnance-wharf, on board the ships, Queen of England and Duncan, and consisted of the following corps, with their officers:—9th Regiment of Foot, 80 rank and file, under the command of Captain Robinson, with Ensign Siveright; 31st Regiment, 30 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Wilton, with Ensign Sparrow and Ensign Robertson; 50th Regiment, 40 rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant Malony, Lieutenant Grimes, and Lieutenant M'Kenzie, making a total of eight officers and 150 men which proceeded by the ship Queen of England. The 3rd Regiment of Buffs, 61 rank and file, under the command of Ensign Woods; 10th Regiment, 17 rank and file, under the command of the above officer; 13th Regiment, 91 rank and file; 29th Regiment, 8 rank and file, under the command of Ensign Head, with Ensign Burrowes, Ensign Wade, and Ensign Bradford, of the 13th Regiment; 39th Regiment, 51 rank and file, under the command of Captain Strawbengton, with Ensign Newport, Ensign Gaynor, and Ensign Bray—total, 228 men and 9 officers; they proceeded by the ship Duncan. The two vessels are bound for Bengal. On Tuesday morning 150 rank and file of the East India Company's Infantry left the East India Company's depot at Brompton, for Gravesend, where they embarked on board the ship Harmony, to proceed forthwith for Bombay. The men repeatedly cheered as they marched through the streets of Chatham. On Tuesday a company of the 75th left Chatham for Harwich. On Tuesday the Chatham division of the Royal Marines was inspected in their barrack-square by Major-General the Hon. G. P. Lygon, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and who was attended by his aide-de-camp, Lord de Ros. The general having inspected the men on the Parade-ground in heavy marching order, they marched thence to Chatham-lines, where the men underwent a regular field-day. The review was attended by several field-officers from the garrison. The number of Marines on the ground was about 500; the principal part of them are newly raised, but finer body of men it is impossible to bring together; and the able and precise manner in which the whole of this useful corps went through their military duty induced the Inspector-General to pass a very high encomium on the officers and non-commissioned officers of the division. An elegant *dejeune* was afterwards given to the officers of the garrison in the splendid mess-room of the Royal Marines. Sir Frederick Smith, Sir Thomas Willshire, and many other officers honoured the table. Major-General Lygon and his noble aide-de-camp were prevented from attending, being obliged to leave for London immediately.

THE SCOTS GREYS.—EXETER.—This fine body of men had a grand field-day on Saturday last, in honour of the victory of Waterloo, in which the regiment bore so brilliant and distinguished a part. The event caused quite a stir among the holiday folks of that city, who have not had the opportunity of seeing a regiment of cavalry reviewed for several years past. There were numerous carriages on the ground, and among the spectators were many of the most influential gentlemen of the city and neighbourhood, accompanied by their ladies and families. The weather was particularly fine, and the ground selected was admirably adapted for the purpose. The soldier-like appearance of the men, and the skill and precision with which their various military evolutions were gone through, formed the theme of general admiration.

The 60th Rifles at Jamaica have lost four commanding officers within the brief period of twelve months, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. Molony, Lieut.-Col. Slyfield, Lieut.-Col. Ellis, and Lieut.-Col. Markham—the three last in the West Indies, the first in England. We don't believe any regiment in the service can equal such rapid mortality in its upper ranks as this.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

1. Our navy can boast at present of eleven ships of the line, of which four are on the stocks, and two must be rebuilt or razed before they can be brought into service. 2. One razee. 3. Fifteen frigates, of which three are on the stocks, and one is, we believe, about to be broken up. 4. Seventeen sloops of war, of different classes, besides the six lately ordered to be built. 5. Eight brigs, of different sizes. 6. Eight schooners. 7. Five steamers, now, since the destruction of the Missouri. 8. Three store ships. This constitutes our whole effective force in ships, viz.—68, large and small. Of officers, we find 68 captains, 96 commanders, 332 lieutenants, 136 surgeons of the different grades, 21 chaplains, 23 engineers, 31 masters, 123 passed midshipmen, 409 midshipmen, 8 masters' mates, 33 boatswains, 40 gunners, 35 carpenters, and 35 sailmakers; making a total of 1493 persons who receive liberal salaries, whether idle or on duty. There are, besides, 1 general of Marines, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 3 captains, and 40 lieutenants. The officers of the navy receive three different grades of pay, according as they are doing duty at sea, doing duty on shore, or doing nothing, besides being paid their travelling expenses when under orders, and receiving the pay of a higher rank when performing the duty of that rank. A captain at sea receives per annum 4000 dollars; otherwise employed, 3500, doing nothing, 2500; a commander at sea receives 2500 dollars; otherwise employed, 2100; doing nothing, 1800; a lieutenant at sea receives 1800 dollars; otherwise employed, 1500; doing nothing, 1200; a passed mid. at sea or other duty, 750 dollars; doing nothing 600 dollars per annum each.—*Washington paper.*

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

Many people take newspapers, but few preserve them; yet the most interesting reading imaginable is a file of old newspapers. It brings up the very age, with all its bustle and every-day affairs, and marks its genius and its spirit more than the most laboured descriptions of the historian. Who can take a paper dated half a century ago, without the thought that almost every name there printed is now out upon a tombstone at the head of an epitaph.

CHANGING THE COLOUR OF FLOWERS.

The common primrose will become blue when grown in soot, if one shewns me some time since had no other application to its roots. Alum in solution applied occasionally to the roots of the hydrangeas, renders its flowers blue. Muriate of ammonium and the salts of iron increase the intensity of red flowers. It is a curious subject, and not undeserving of further experiments. Keith relates two instances of the cowslip and oxlip, in a wild state, being found with purple flowers. It seems to be determined also, that the pink flowers of the hydrangea become blue if it be grown in bog earth.

AN AMIABLE COUPLE.

A tradesman and his wife having had a bitter quarrel, in order to appease their fury, they threw all the portable furniture out of the window. The wife even ripped the tick of the bed, and set all the feathers afloat in the air; and then, rushing to the banisters of the stairs, and breaking her arm upon them, she exclaimed, with insane energy, "Now, you scoundrel, you must pay for a surgeon."

It is, perhaps, but little known that the mace, the identical "bauble" which Cromwell ordered to be removed from the table of the House of Commons, is still in existence: it is in the possession of the Royal Society, and at their sittings is placed before the president.



Saturday Morning.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen early on Thursday morning, and breakfasted with her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their illustrious visitors.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Count Mensdorff, and the Counts Hugh, Alphonso, Alexander, and Arthur Mensdorff, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning for Woolwich Dockyard, and embarked there shortly before one o'clock in the Black Eagle steam-packet *en route* for Brussels.

ROYAL VISIT TO WARWICK.—It is expected that the Queen and Prince Albert will visit the Earl of Warwick, at his magnificent baronial residence at the close of the season in town.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

SION HOUSE.—On Wednesday afternoon her Majesty the Queen Dowager honoured the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland with

her company, at the noble Duke's suburban residence. The Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Earl and Countess of Powis, and Ladies Herbert, the Honourable R. H. and Lady Harriet Clive, Sir H. Hardinge, Earl and Countess of Brownlow, and a small but highly distinguished circle, were invited to meet her Majesty.

GRAND FETE AT QUEENSBERRY VILLA, RICHMOND.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, Dukes of Wellington, Norfolk, Sutherland, and five hundred of the leading nobility and gentry visited the Duke of Buccleuch's most gorgeous fete on Thursday evening, at Richmond. The scene is described as one of magical influence and oriental splendour. Her Majesty remained till midnight.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—Letters were received in town yesterday from Major-General Lord Saltoun, G.C.H. and C.B., commanding the reinforcements now on their voyage to China. The letters are dated Cape Town, March 17. On the 9th of February the squadron had experienced a heavy gale of wind, with thunder and lightning. During the gale the *Belleisle*, on board which the noble lord takes his passage, carried away several of her sails. At Cape Town his lordship and his staff, with the officers of the expedition, were most hospitably received by the Governor of the Cape, Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, K.C.B., and Lady Napier. The health of the troops was excellent at the date of the letters.

THE OPERA.—The new ballet, "Alma, ou le Fille du Feu," produced last night, was eminently successful. It is one of the best brought forward for many years.

GERMAN OPERA.—Madame Heinegger has had some differences with the managers of the German operas at Covent Garden, and, it is said, has seceded from the company. Madame Schodell took Heinegger's part of *Valentine* in the "Huguenots," for the first time last evening.

ILLNESS OF MISS KELLY, THE ACTRESS.—We regret to bear that severe rheumatic inflammation in the side has interrupted the performance of Miss Kelly's professional duties. As this actress takes the principal parts in several of the pieces, her theatre has been necessarily closed, and the certificate exhibited at the doors last evening stated that it would be impossible for her to appear on the stage before Monday next.

The real name of the new aspirant to the mantle of Power, the Irish comedian, at the Haymarket, is Stephen John Leonard. He is an attorney by profession, and is well known in the south of Ireland for his comic powers.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—This association commenced its sittings in Manchester yesterday (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The number of members attending is not so numerous as was expected.

On Tuesday last Professor Penny, of Glasgow, was elected to the office of chemical operator at the Apothecaries' Hall, vacant by the recent death of Henry Hennell, Esq.; but the salary being reduced to £200 per annum, he declined the appointment. Mr. Warrington was then elected at the reduced salary.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, KENT-ROAD.—The jubilee festival of this institution took place last evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. About 170 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The subscription amounted to nearly £800.

NEWCASTLE GOLD CUP.—The celebrated "ould" mare Beeswing won the gold cup at Newcastle, on Thursday, beating Charles XII. by four lengths.

ELECTION OF SHERIFFS.—Yesterday being Midsummer-day, a Common Hall, according to custom, was held at the Guildhall, for the election of the various corporate officers for the ensuing year. Alderman Hooper, citizen and vintner, and Jeremiah Pilcher, citizen and haberdasher, were nominated for sheriffs: there being no opposition to these gentlemen, the Lord Mayor declared them to be duly elected.

TOWN CLERK FOR THE CITY.—This contest terminated at half-past three o'clock yesterday, when the numbers were—Merewether, 106; Pritchard, 80—majority for Merewether, 26.

At the Court of Common Council, held yesterday, the sum of £500 was voted for the relief of the distressed manufacturers in England and Scotland.

A Court of Aldermen was held on Friday for despatch of business, at which the admission of strangers to hear the "condemned sermon," at Newgate, was discussed at much length. Motions in reprobation of the practice, and for giving power to the Sheriffs to refuse admission, were unanimously agreed to; and a third motion respecting the presence of strangers within the gaol during the execution of capital convicts was referred to the Gaol Committee.

COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.—A new pier has just been commenced by the London and Brighton Railway Company, in the western-arm of Shoreham-harbour, for the accommodation of steam-vessels to and from France and the Channel Islands.

It is understood that Government has determined to allow the grinding of foreign corn in bond for the manufacture of biscuit to be sent abroad for government use.—*Morning Post.*

WOOD'S WILL.—PHILPPOTTS v. SIR M. WOOD.—Vice-Chancellor Bruce has directed that there must be a decree for the payment of the sum of £50,000, with interest at four per cent., from a year after the death of the testator; but the legacy duty must be deducted from the sum.

The boys of the Royal Military Asylum visited the Panorama, in Leicester-square, on Thursday, having been invited by Mr. Burford, for the purpose of viewing the Battles of Waterloo and Cabul. The band played the national anthem, and the boys appeared delighted with the pictures.

We regret to learn that that estimable man and late excellent judge, Sir Joseph Littledale, is labouring under severe bodily infirmities, and although no immediate danger is apprehended, his situation is such as to give the utmost pain to his friends.

THE CONVICTS FRANCIS AND COOPER.—The day fixed by the Sheriffs for the execution of the two culprits now under sentence of death in Newgate is next Monday week, the 4th of July. The fact was communicated to them by the chaplain of the prison, in presence of the Sheriffs and other authorities. Francis, who has been in a very dejected state since his conviction, appeared much surprised at the awful information, he having indulged in the belief that the sentence would not be carried into effect. On the intelligence being communicated to Cooper that the day was fixed upon when he was to die, he received the information, to all appearance, as a matter of course. He has become very humble, and conducts himself in a becoming manner.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Wednesday have come to hand; but are still filled with violent electioneering matters. The *Phare de Cherbourg* announces the sailing of the steam-frigate Gomer, with the members of a commission appointed by government to study all matters connected with the establishment of steam-packets between France and the two Americas. The Gomer proposes to touch first at New York.

The important manufactory of woollen cloth of M. Mayana Duval, at Beauvais, was destroyed by fire on the 18th. It was impossible to save anything, and the damage is, at least, 250,000f.—*Le Commerce, June 22.*

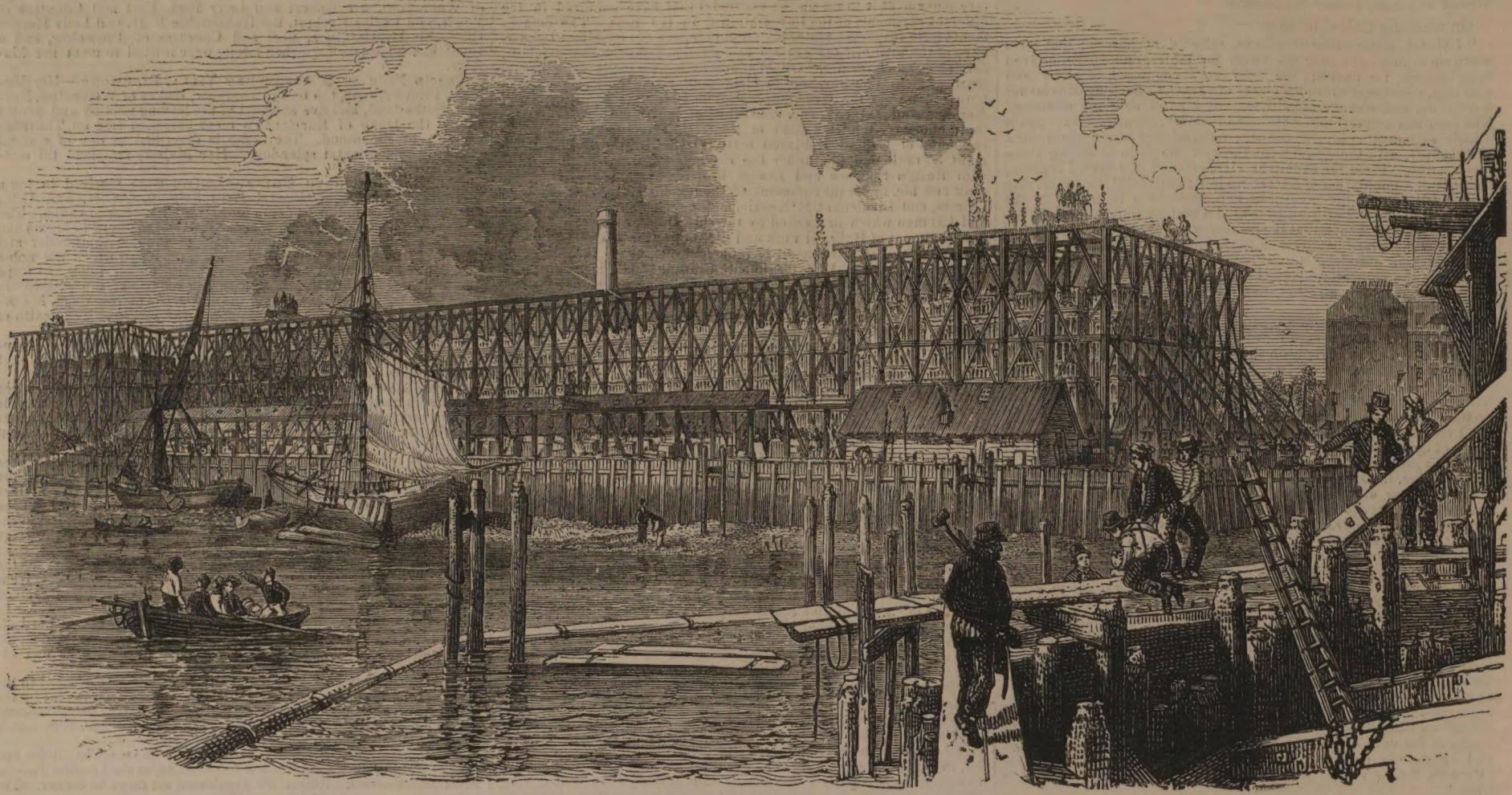
Lieutenant-General Baron Marulay, one of the most distinguished officers under Napoleon, died a few days ago. In the course of his campaigns he was wounded nineteen times, and had 26 horses shot under him.

The Duke de Bordeaux has left Goritz for Kirchberg.

SPAIN.—Private correspondence from St. Sebastian of the 18th instant announces that mysterious rumours of an approaching convolution in that quarter were afloat, which appeared to be confirmed by the number of Carlist and Christina emigrants who were approaching the Spanish frontier. The Spanish authorities were making preparations to suppress any attempt at disturbance which might be made.

GERMANY.—The energetic protest presented by the Chamber of Commerce of Konigsberg to the King of Prussia, against the renewal of the convention relative to the surrender of deserters, had produced a strong sensation. The son of the Russian Minister, Nesselrode, had arrived at Berlin, to endeavour to induce the King to renew the convention, by proposing a commercial arrangement extremely beneficial to Prussia.

TURKEY, &c.—Letters from Malta inform us that the Stromboli steamer had arrived from Constantinople



PRESENT STATE OF THE HOUSES.

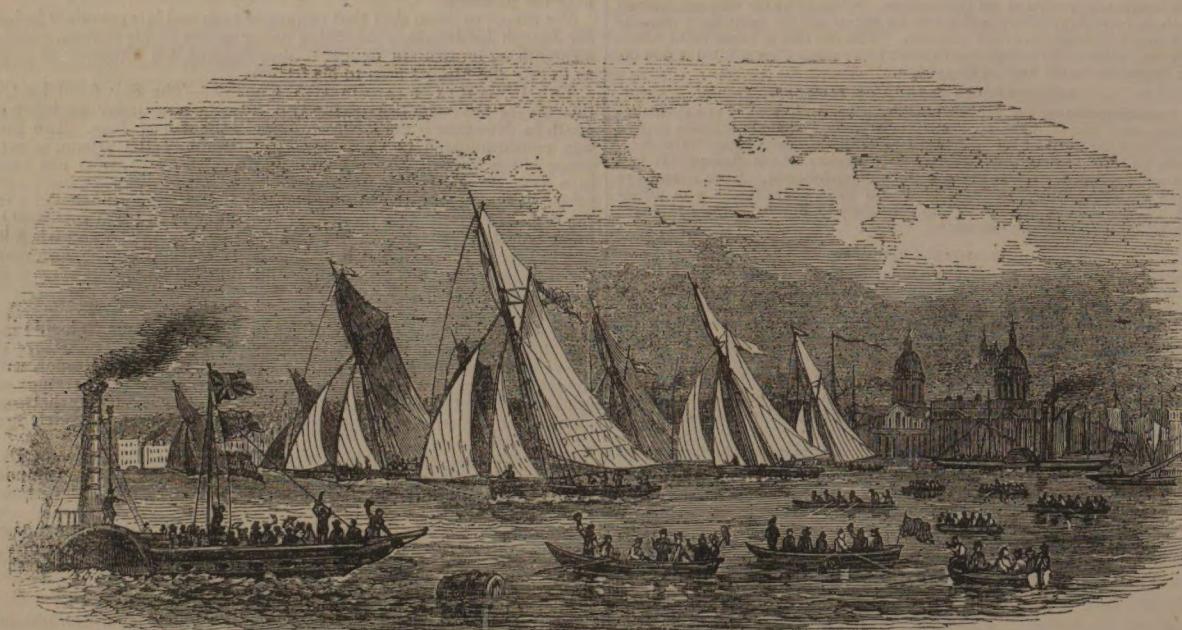
THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The above engraving represents the New Houses of Parliament, as the fabric at present appears from the cosier-dam in the river on the west side of Westminster Bridge. Of the myriads who daily pass to and fro, on the "silent highway" of this vast metropolis, as the Thames is most aptly called, few can have left unmarked the lofty pile which is rapidly rising by its side. Even in its present state, a good idea may be formed of its future grandeur; it will, when completed, be worthy of the nation whose destinies are to be decided by the debates that will be carried on within its walls. We cannot but think that its locality is most fitly chosen; the stream that bears on its bosom the commerce of a world flows before it, while close beside it are the venerable Hall and Abbey, rich with the recollections and associations of departed centuries. The very spirit of antiquity seems to hover over the walls and buttresses, yet fresh from the hands of the artificer, shedding some of its venerable influence over that which dates but from yesterday. So it is with all the works and deeds of man: the present springs and takes its hue and character from the past, and both bear within them the seeds of the future. And with the future, as it lies before us, how much will be linked with the edifice now springing into existence, under the eyes of the generation that saw its predecessor pass away like a dream! It may be long ere such recollections gather round the new Senate House as hallowed the old houses of Parliament, for in them the constitution of England was worked out through all the changes it has undergone since the first institution of Parliament as a recognised body. Much of evil, much of error, of passion and prejudice, found voice within those old walls; great and grievous was the wrong inflicted by many of the deeds there acted. But much also issued from thence of which we may be proud and thankful; wisdom, and eloquence, and patriotism, have spoke

and wrought within them in troubled and dangerous times. May men of equal powers be found to meet the evil days which the brightest and most hopeful spirit must acknowledge are rising before us. But let those to whose hands Providence may commit the charge of this mighty empire, draw courage from the struggles of the past, and look back steadily to the recollections of the days of old, those imperishable associations which neither fire, nor storm, nor convulsion can sweep away.

The building is progressing with remarkable rapidity. Day by day people look up with wonder and admiration, as stone after stone is added to the pile, in its elaborate and finely chiseled proportions. The perfection to which the mechanical aid to human exertion is now brought, adds something peculiar to the operations; with all the despatch which is made visible by the result, the eye of the observer can hardly detect the presence of a single workman; the whole of the stone is raised by cranes with much more facility than was possible heretofore in works of the same magnitude. It is gratifying to be able to state, that the untoward circumstances which for some time impeded the progress of the works have been removed; they appear even to have given an impetus to their present advancement. This rapidity is not an unimportant characteristic of the present age. If we trace the history of many of the most celebrated edifices, both in this and other countries, it is startling to hear of the number of years elapsing between their foundation and their completion. Nay, with regard to many of them, the period of completion never arrived; *finis coronat opus* cannot be inscribed on them as a motto. The design of one architect has often occupied the lives of several generations of builders. Sovereigns have passed from the throne, and Pontiffs have been summoned from the chair by Him whose stern mandate neither king nor priest can resist, and have left unfinished the gorgeous piles they conceived as a legacy to their

successors. A striking instance of this is found in that glorious specimen of Gothic architecture, the Cathedral of Cologne. On one of the towers of that magnificent pile, the crane that was used four centuries ago still stands, a wretched deformity, which a superstitious tradition of the city forbids to be removed. There it is, in mid-air, a material witness to the suspension of labour that sprung from poverty or the change of faith; we believe it was, in this case, the former of the two, in all times a formidable obstacle in the path of enterprise and art. In some parts unfinished, in some parts in decay, few evidences of the infirmity of human purpose are so impressive as the Cathedral of Cologne. The one completed spire of the Cathedral of Strasburg, with its aerial elevation, only makes more glaring the imperfection of its fellow arrested at its very foundation; for both were intended by the architect to spring from the two square and massive towers which form the front of the sacred edifice. Many more instances might be mentioned, but the most striking of all may be found among ourselves, in the heart of our own great metropolis. The Cathedral of St. Paul remains unfinished up to this hour. The incompleteness, however, is in the interior, not the exterior, and therefore passes unregarded. But with respect to the New Houses of Parliament, this failure, as we must call it, will not occur; the error our forefathers committed we have avoided. "No man," says the Scripture, "buildeth a house without first sitting down and counting the cost thereof." This grand point appears in many cases to have been neglected; but we have carefully provided for it, and the result will prove the wisdom of so doing, and let us add, the power of doing it. The completion of the noble edifice, on which we have been dilating, may certainly be looked for at the period fixed, the year 1845. In the meantime its progress is a subject of national interest; as such, we have recorded one of its stages in the engraving which we this week present to our readers.



THE SAILING MATCH OFF GREENWICH.

THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The match was originally sailed on Friday fortnight, but could not be decided on that day on account of the total want of wind, and was again sailed last Friday. The Royal Sovereign steamer, as usual, conveyed the commodore (Mr. Harrison), the umpires, and the visitors to view the sailing. The yachts left their stations at Greenwich at half-past ten o'clock, in the following order, on the firing of the signal gun:

	Tons.	Owners.
The Brilliant	8	Mr. H. Fowler.
The Rival	10	Mr. W. Sawyer.
The Sea Nymph	10	Mr. C. Wheeler.
The Lady Louisa	13	Mr. T. Smith.
The Mary	20	Mr. Keene.
The Phantom	20	Mr. F. Silby.
The Mystery	25	Lord A. Paget.

The wind was blowing tolerably fresh from the west, and the tide running down. The Mystery, the new boat, an iron one, had excited considerable expectation amongst aquatic sportsmen, and was decidedly the favourite. There were, however, many good judges who fancied the Phantom, and she therefore found plenty of backers at no great odds. The Mary, too, was not without her supporters. The match was for pieces of plate to the best boats of three classes, viz.,—under 10 tons, and not over; under 14 tons, and not over; and above 14 tons. As the only boat in the second class was the Lady Louisa, to whom the match was a walk over, it may be said that only two prizes were contested by the rest of the yachts. It was not long before the Mystery gave proof of her superior speed, and it became very evident before the match reached the rounding point (Coal-house Point), that she would be first in the match. The Phantom was her sole competitor, and led the way off Woolwich, but as the wind freshened the Mystery came up with and passed her,

The Phantom, however, before the match reached Erith, was again in advance, but again fell back; and off Gravesend was considerably in the rear. The buoy bearing the flag off Coal-house Point, two miles lower down, was rounded by the Mystery at 12 minutes past 2 o'clock; by the Phantom at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock; by the Mary at 21 minutes to 3 o'clock; and by the Nymph at 26 minutes to 3 o'clock. The remaining three boats were much later in coming round. The Mystery had thus a quarter of an hour in advance of the Phantom; and as the wind freshened in going home to Greenwich, it was expected she would arrive there very early. The Phantom, however, gained two minutes in the return, for the boats came to the winning-flag at Greenwich thus:

The Mystery, 4 minutes to 5 o'clock.
The Phantom, 9 minutes past 5 o'clock.
The Mary, 23 minutes past 5 o'clock.
The Nymph, 27 minutes past 5 o'clock.
The Lady Louisa, 20 minutes to 7 o'clock.

The Mystery was received with cheers and the usual salute of guns, and declared the winner of the first prize. The Nymph was also received with the honours, and obtained the second prize; and the third prize became the property of the owner of the Lady Louisa. Commodore Harrison distributed the prizes, accompanied by an appropriate address, amidst the cheers of the numerous party assembled. This match has proved the great merit of the iron yacht as a fast sailer. There is no doubt of her always being a winner if the wind is fresh.

A proclamation, announcing the issue of a coin of a value unknown before, namely, half-farthings, was published on Friday. To merchants eighths of a penny have long been familiar in their dealing; but how shopkeepers may like this new money is problematical. Hitherto a large proportionate profit has been made out of fractions, which never have been given in favour of the buyer, and which will now be ended, and therefore by so much will it be beneficial to the poorer classes.

The first accounts of the accident from the falling in of the temporary theatre at Schleitz were erroneous in stating that the whole of the Grand Ducal family escaped unhurt. In a letter from thence, dated the 9th instant, it is stated that at the moment of the falling of the ceiling, the mother of the Grand Duke, in her eighty-first year, was leaning with her grandson, ten years old, over the front of the box, and both were caught by some of the falling timbers, and brought down into the pit. The young prince was taken up unhurt; and, happily, the injuries of his grandmother were but slight. Of the persons who were taken away wounded, thirty-two have since died: the total number of deaths from this disaster is now said to be sixty-one. The architect has been obliged to fly and conceal himself, to escape the vengeance of the people.

DUEL WITH SABRES.—Two officers of the Belgian Lancers at Louvain, having, a few days ago, quarrelled over a game of dominoes, went out to fight a duel with their sabres, when one of them was killed by a stroke from that of his adversary, which literally clove his skull.

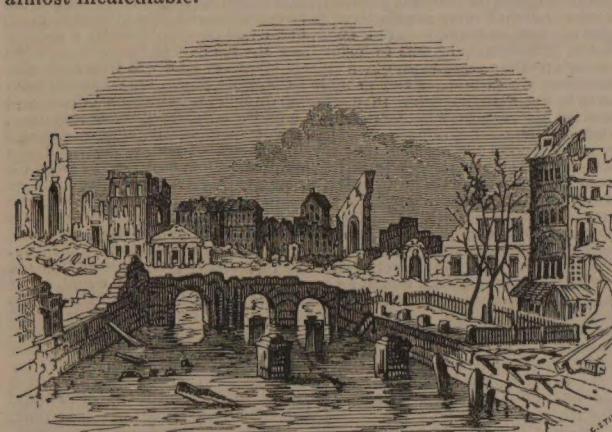
DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG.

This sad and deplorable event, which rendered destitute so many thousands of our fellow-creatures, continues to excite the liveliest sympathy, not only among the mercantile communities of the civilized world, but amongst all classes of individuals, from the sovereign on the throne to the lowest shopkeeper. We rejoice to see that the most liberal subscriptions continue to pour into the calamity fund, from France, Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Germany, and, though last not least, from our own benevolent and kind-hearted community, the citizens of London. We have been favoured, by our correspondent at Hamburg, with a number of beautiful drawings, representing, in various aspects, this ancient seat of commerce, as it appeared after the awful devastation of the 5th of May. We have selected two of these admirable views, descriptive of some of the principal buildings as they at present appear, which we here beg to present to the reader.



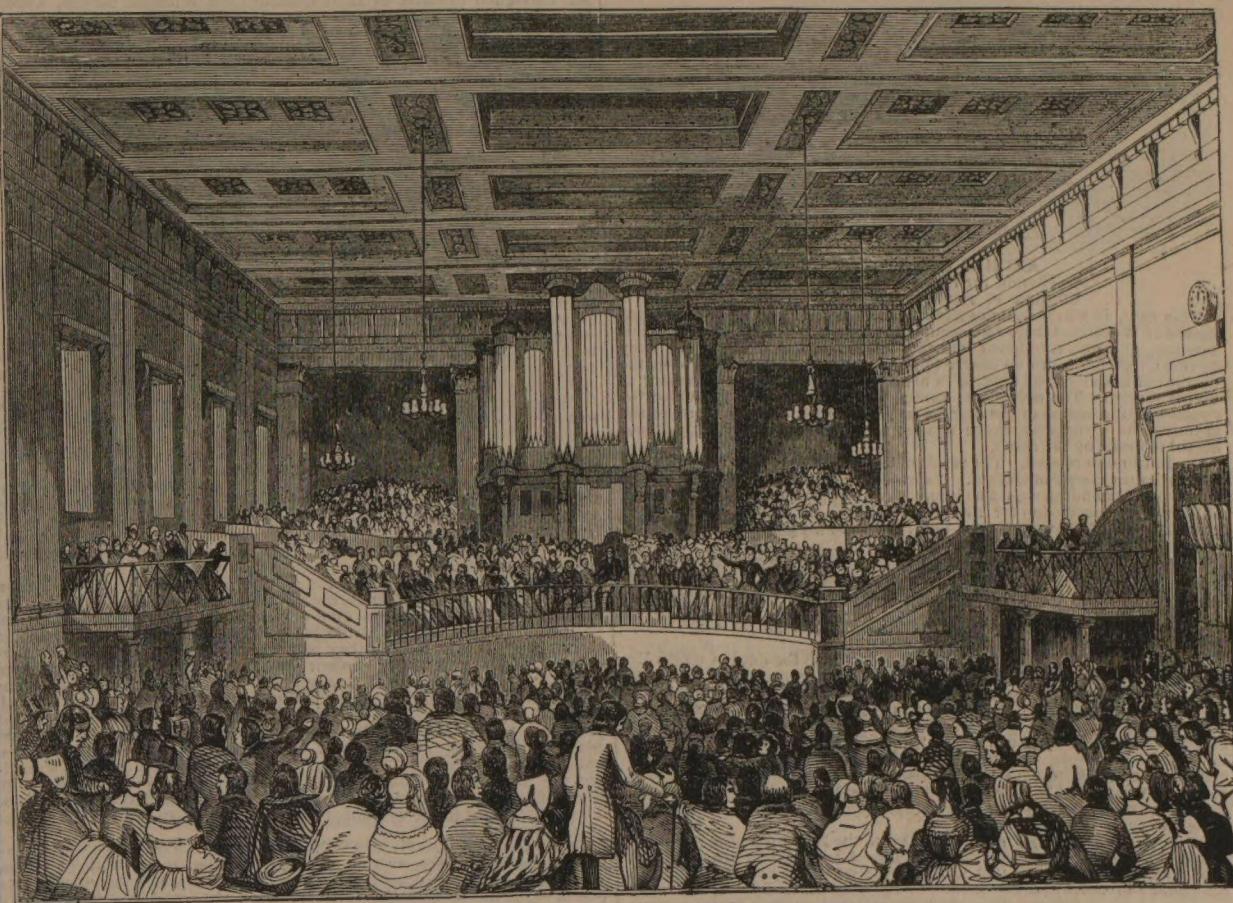
It is not our purpose, in this place, to enter into any engthend details of the history of Hamburg, or to add to the descriptions of its localities, which have been already fully given. The ruins at the extreme right of the above drawing represent the appearance of the celebrated Nicolai Church, one of the oldest and most splendid in the city, and which is said, in the midst of its conflagration, to have presented one of the most awfully magnificent sights ever witnessed. A few short hours before its final destruction, the Church of St. Nicolai was considered so secure that a great number of citizens, with their moveable property, took refuge within its portals. The next building is St. Petri's Church, with the ruins of the dwellings of the clergy between it and St. Nicolai. The district was inhabited by a class of the poorest people. The spire of St. Petri's was one of the finest in Europe, being 445 feet high. The other church in the centre is St. Gertruden Kirche, and the view to the extreme left, Lillent-strasse (street), with St. Jacob's Church.

The following drawing represents the Old and New Exchange to the right, with the Town-house adjoining. The building indistinctly seen at the extreme left, is the Borsen Halle, or Lloyd's, of Hamburg. The loss of property was almost incalculable.



HAMBURG, June 16.—The first meeting of the Senate and citizens since the fire took place to-day. The Senate proposed measures for the consideration of the citizens:—1. The appointment of a commission, consisting of nineteen members, five of the Senate and fourteen of the citizens, for one year. 2. To contract a loan, not exceeding thirty-two millions of marks banco, to make good the loss sustained by the insurance fund: to pay the interest and principal of this loan, an extraordinary insurance tax of one per cent. per annum to be paid on the present insurance. All the loan shall be paid off (the means are added). 3. To fix on a plan for rebuilding the part of the city that is destroyed. 4. To make some regulation respecting the building of the burnt quarters. (This seems to mean something equivalent to an act directing the erection of party-walls, and other matters of a similar nature). 5. That the commission, the appointment of which is proposed, to depose two of its members to the existing "Board of Relief," and also to agree with the Senate on the principles according to which the funds shall be applied.—The assembly of the citizens agreed to Art. 1 in every point. Art. 2. They approve the loan, but do not approve of part of the means proposed for the repayment. They fully approve of Art. 3, 4, and 5. Among the recent donations for the poor of Hamburg, is one of 10,000 marks banco from the King of Sweden.

BLEACHING NEGROES.—In some of the French journals we find the following improbable tale given, as from the island of Cuba:—"A strange cheat has lately been practised here. A pretended American slave-trader arrived with a cargo of 600 negroes, all of whom he quickly disposed of; but, in about three weeks afterwards, the whole of these new slaves disappeared in one night, and were never seen again. It was afterwards recollect that, on the morning following their evasion the American sailed for Jamaica with 600 European passengers. On making inquiries among the planters who had bought these negroes, it was learnt that most of them had become apparently subject to a disease, which caused various parts of their bodies to turn white. A chemist also deposed that he had furnished the American captain with a large quantity of nitrate of silver. Hence it is confidently inferred that the pretended negroes were no other than so many vagabonds of all countries collected in the American ports, who lent themselves to this new species of fraud. This is the more likely, as, from their all speaking either English, French, Spanish, or Portuguese, none were sent to work in the fields, but were employed in domestic services.—*Galignani's Messenger*.



ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT EXETER-HALL.

GRAND MEETING AT EXETER HALL.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of this society was held in Exeter Hall: Lord Ashley in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the Earl of Chichester, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Euston, Earl Fortescue, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Grosvenor, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lord Mahon, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Sandon, Sir Robert Inglis, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Norwich; and amongst the ladies in the gallery we noticed the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady John Russell.

The Noble chairman read letters from the Bishop of London, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Dr. Lushington, the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Normanby, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Clarkson, and other gentlemen, apologizing for their absence, and expressing their full sympathy in the objects of the meeting.

The Report of the Committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Dealy and Sir Robert Inglis, upon which it appeared that the Niger expedition, though partially unsuccessful, had led to the conclusion of treaties with two of the native chiefs, but that, having ascended nearly 300 miles, the "river fever" obliged it to return, though not before arrangements had been made for the purchase of a tract of land at the confluence of the Niger with the Chadda, on which to carry on future agricultural and other civilizing experiments. The expedition, the report said, had also considerably increased our knowledge of the navigation of the river, and enabled the officers on board to make a more perfect chart of its course; and it had led to a further acquaintance with the habits, dispositions, and varied dialects of the native population on its borders. Though the sacrifice of life was great, it bore no comparison with what is yearly sustained in enterprises of national aggrandizement or private gain. With regard to the abolition of slavery, the report set forth that this country had concluded treaties for its suppression with every power in Europe having a maritime flag, except Belgium, Greece, and Hanover; and that there was no reason to doubt the accession of these powers to similar engagements; that she had entered into treaties with every power in America, excepting the United States, the Equator, New Grenada, and Peru, and with the three last powers treaties were under negotiation. Conventions had been signed with several of the most influential chiefs on the coast of Africa, viz.: the Chiefs of the Bonny, of the Cameroons, of the Timmanees, and more recently with the Chiefs of Eboe and of Egara. And that orders had been issued to British governors in the African settlements, and to the commanders of the British naval forces there, to take every opportunity of negotiating with other native chiefs for the same purpose. The influence of Great Britain had induced the Bey of Tunis not only to abolish the slave trade, but to emancipate his own personal slaves; and that it had persuaded the Pacha of Egypt to formally abolish the slave trade in the provinces under his government, although it might be feared that the practice was not entirely extinguished. The report concluded by recommending increased exertions in pursuing the objects of the society, to promote the cultivation of the soil, commercial intercourse, and the establishment of the Christian faith on the continent of Africa.

Lord J. Russell moved the adoption of the report, the sense of which formal motion was that the society pledged itself to persevere in their efforts, and that they would not allow the clouds which had darkened the dawn of this enterprise to prevent them from pursuing the holy work they had commenced.

Archdeacon S. Wilberforce seconded the motion. It was impossible to look back to the expectations and hopes which animated them on their meeting two years back, without feeling that their exertions had met a signal check. (Hear, hear.) But there was nothing to make them despond; their principles were based on justice and charity, and they would lead them to ultimate success. (Cheers.) They had perhaps encouraged too sanguine hopes, but now they had learned to take a more subdued tone, and that of itself would go far in leading them to final triumph. They had been accused of entertaining fantastic views, of pretending to sickly benevolence; but the noble lord who sat that day in the chair was himself a proof of the sincerity of their professions, and of the practical results of their plans. He was the zealous advocate for the civilization of the African, and he was the chosen friend of humanity at home. (Cheers.)

Lord Sandon moved a resolution to the effect, that whilst sharing in the sorrow which some of the circumstances connected with the expedition were calculated to inspire, the meeting rejoiced in the conviction that the extinction of slavery had been promoted by it.

Earl Fortescue seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Bishop of Gloucester moved the third resolution, which Lord Mahon seconded, and which was passed unanimously.

The Bishop of Norwich moved a resolution, pledging the society not to relax in the prosecution of their project of the entire extinction of the slave trade.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Buxton, passed amidst cheers.

Mons. L'Instant, a native of Hayti, said it was a holy day when the people of England first came forward in that room to acknowledge the wrongs towards the African race, and to commence the grand work of atonement for them. (Cheers.) All his countrymen had their eyes on the proceedings in England for the abolition of slavery, and were most anxious for the success of that great cause.

Mr. Gore, as treasurer, announced the state of the society's funds. There was received, from June 1839 to June 1840, £4,928, while the expenditure during the same period was £1,100, leaving a balance that year of £3,828. From June 1840 to June 1841, there was received the sum of £5,427, which, with the former balance, made £9,255; and the expenditure during this period was £7,292, leaving a balance in June 1841 of £1,963. From June 1841 to June 1842, there was received the sum of £1,729, which, with the balance of the preceding year, made £3,692; the expenditure this year was £2,453, being a balance up to this time of £1,238, which was only enough to meet the liabilities and engagements of the society.

Thanks to the vice-presidents and to the noble chairman were then duly passed, and the meeting separated.

FEARFUL THUNDER-STORM IN IRELAND.—A terrific thunder-storm took place last week in the neighbourhood of Macroom and Mallow, county Cork. The thunder and lightning were accompanied by rain resembling a waterspout; the electric fluid in its onward course stunned and knocked down nearly twenty persons who were assembled in a field, one of whom has since died, several being severely injured; and scores of cottiers were rendered nearly houseless by the damage done to their little habitations. About five o'clock in the afternoon the fluid struck the house of John Branton, at Sixmile-bridge, and killed a fine boy about four years old, who was sitting at the moment between Branton's knees, leaving Branton speechless, tearing up the floor, and killing some sheep which this poor man had brought up from his fields for protection. In the same neighbourhood a man was knocked down and left senseless; and two women, who were scorched, are lying without hope of recovery. The market-house roof of Sixmile-bridge was thrown down, and some cattle were killed in that vicinity. At Glin, thirty miles to the westward, the house of Captain Hamilton was burnt down, and a man was killed; several casualties are said to have occurred to cattle. At Newcastle a man was killed, and a house was burnt down also. Some of the largest trees in the demesnes of Mount Shannon and Adare, in Cratloe, were split into fragments. In the county of Kerry, also, the effects of the storm have been severely felt.

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.—Never at any time since the bobbin-lace machinery was first exported by John Cutts in 1816, were lace machines taken out of the kingdom in greater quantities than during the last month; as, from the best information we can obtain, no less than thirty-four warp and bobbin-machines have been taken out of this district within that period, one person having taken, we are assured, no less than eight to Lille. So boldly has this trade been carried on, that machines were openly packed at a neighbouring village, and taken to wharf in open day. By the practice of the English courts of justice, in excise and customs, and some other affairs, a carrier is held to be irresponsible for all goods he carries; this has been taken ample advantage of, as one of our carriers has had the machines brought to the wharf, and packed there. Yet, by a decision of the Court of Exchequer, although these machines may be seen thus packed, and the parties should declare they were going to France or Germany, they may be taken by river or canal to London, and declared not water-borne, according to the statute, until they are put on board a vessel or boat on the Thames, with the intent to be shipped. Thus, if the Excise or Customs seize them on the canal or on a London wharf, they are too soon; and, if they watch to see them on board, the ship is soon under sail, and then they are too late, the packages being entered as other goods. Such is the manner in which the manufacturing interest, or rather the productive interest, has been latterly protected.—*Nottingham Journal*.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHES COURT, JUNE 18.
(Before Sir Herbert Jenner Fust.)

BURD v. THE REV. T. H. Langley.

This case, in which articles have been exhibited against the perpetual curate of Wheatley, Oxon, has occupied the attention of the court several sessions, and was concluded late this afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Langley having altogether taken up nearly 17 hours in defending himself from the charges of brawling and chiding in his church during the performance of divine service. The defendant, throughout his address, stigmatised the conduct of the bishop of the diocese as persecuting, and spoke ill of the ordinary and witnesses arrayed against him, and was frequently admonished to desist by the court.

Dr. Phillimore replied. The result of this trial was looked for with deep interest by the clergy of Oxford. If a lenient sentence was only passed, the interests of the church would be injured, and dissent increased in the parish of Wheatley. Suspension for two years ought to be passed, and the rev. gentleman should be called upon to certify as to his good conduct and demeanour during such suspension.

The Court said there was no precedent for a certificate of conduct during suspension in a case of brawling, though in cases of immoral conduct it had been required. He (the learned judge) must take time to consider the case.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, JUNE 18.

YOUNG v. JODRILL.

The plaintiff was one of the parties connected with the duel in which Mr. Mirfin was shot at Wimbledon, and was, it will be remembered, sentenced to imprisonment in Guildford gaol on that account. The action was to recover the sum of £401 for money lent in June last year. The claim was supported by the testimony of one witness, who admitted that on some occasions the plaintiff had been in the habit of introducing him to parties under different names, and at times as the Marquis of Waterford. In the course of cross-examination it was also elicited that the parties had been very much mixed up in drinking and card playing, and the witness said that the origin of his acquaintance with the plaintiff was an introduction at Derby races.

On the part of the defendant, the petition of the plaintiff to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, together with the schedule of his debts, were produced, from which it was manifest that, at the period when it was alleged that the defendant had borrowed the money of the plaintiff at Epsom, the latter must have been in prison. The schedule exhibited a bill of debts amounting to £3084, whilst the assets were set down at £60 only, and that sum, too, was stated to be owing by a bankrupt.

The jury stopped the case, observing that they could not, with these facts before them, believe that the plaintiff could at the period in question have had it in his power to lend such a sum as was alleged.

The counsel for the plaintiff, upon this intimation, elected to be nonsuited.—Plaintiff nonsuited accordingly.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

(Before Mr. Justice Erskine and a Special Jury.)

CURLING v. JEFFRY AND ANOTHER.

This action was brought to recover compensation for the injuries which had been sustained by the plaintiff, who is an attorney, in consequence of his having been thrown from the Yeovil mail, owing to the negligence of the defendants' servants. The defendants paid into court the sum of £20, and the only question of fact for the consideration of the jury was, whether, under the circumstances, that sum was a sufficient set-off for the pain of body and anxiety of mind which the plaintiff had suffered. The defendants made, it seemed, some inquiries, which induced them to think that not much damage had been done, and the parties disagreeing upon terms, the present action was the result.

Mr. Justice Erskine summed up, and

The jury, after an absence of about twenty minutes, returned into court, and found for the plaintiff, with £20 damages above the sum paid into court.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius. Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a Special Jury.)

MORTIMER v. CRADOCK.

Mr. Sergeant Bompas and Mr. W. H. Watson conducted the case on the part of the plaintiffs, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Sergeant Channell, Mr. Huntley, and Mr. Hoggins.

This was an action of trover, brought by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, the fashionable jewellers, to recover the value of a large number of diamonds, which had disappeared from their shop in the early part of October, 1840, and which, as they had alleged, had improperly come into the possession of the defendant, a coffee-house keeper in King-street, Covent-garden. It appeared that a valuable diamond necklace, consisting of 34 brilliants and one large centre diamond, had, some time before messrs. Mortimer and Hunt became its purchasers, been sold, through the agency of messrs. Blagg and Martin, who are diamond-brokers, to a Dutchman named Fles, who, on his departure for the Continent, left the necklace in the hands of a friend, with instructions to dispose of it. In May, 1840, the plaintiffs bought the necklace for £500, and it remained in their possession till the beginning of October, when it was sent to a lady of rank, one of their customers, for inspection and approval. The lady, however, after keeping it a day or two, either not liking the necklace, or the price that was asked for it, declined to purchase it, and the necklace was accordingly returned and taken into the plaintiffs' stock. A few days afterwards it was missed, and nothing more was seen of the necklace in its entire state, or of the stones of which it was composed, till what messrs. Mortimer and Hunt believed to be the centre stone of the lost necklace was offered to them for sale. Inquiries were instituted, and it was ascertained that between the period when the necklace was missed and the beginning of December the defendant had sold three several small parcels of diamonds, including the centre diamond in question, to different diamond-traders, obtaining for the first lot the sum of £30, for the second, the large diamond, £90, and for the third the sum of £70. The defendant, it appeared, had stated to Mr. Hennell, to whom he sold the first parcel of diamonds, for £30, that he had purchased them, in conjunction with some other persons, at Debenham's auction room, in King-street, Covent-garden, but he afterwards told Ballard, the officer, who went to his house and informed him that he had sold some diamonds which had been stolen, that he had received them from a Mr. Wilson, to sell them on commission, and that he had transmitted to him on the Continent the money which had been paid for them.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up the evidence, and

The jury, having retired, remained in deliberation for almost an hour and a half, when they returned into court, and found a verdict for the plaintiffs, with £500 damages.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

(Sittings in London, before the Lord Chief Justice.)

MACREADY v. HARMER.

This was an action for libel, the plaintiff being Mr. Macready, the late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, and the defendant the proprietor of the *Weekly Dispatch*. The libels complained of appeared as articles of criticism, and contained (as was alleged) an attack upon the moral character of the plaintiff.

Mr. Platt addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiff, and remarked, that it was for the well-being and respectability of the stage that a fair, impartial, and independent criticism should appear in the press. As long as that was done, no ground of complaint could exist; but when the power vested in so powerful an engine was turned from its legitimate object to vilify private character, it became one of the greatest evils that could exist. The learned gentleman then proceeded to read and animadverted upon the libels. He would ask, could any one doubt, from beginning to end, that under the guise of a critique, it was anything but a personal attack upon the private character of the plaintiff; stating that he had introduced a most impure system for the sake of base lucre? If they entertained that opinion, it would be their duty to award such damages as the case called for. If there was a word of truth in the articles the defendant would have put it on the record.

Sir Thomas Wilde contended that the defendant had adopted a fair, impartial, and independent course; that the notice which was given of the theatres was for the benefit of the managers, in bringing the theatre before the public, and proceeded to contend that the articles in question were not libellous. The learned sergeant concluded his address, which occupied three hours, by contending that the articles were nothing more than a criticism upon the public performances of a public man; that this was the first attempt which had ever been made to coerce the press—he trusted it would be the last.

The Chief Justice having summed up,
The jury found for the plaintiff—damages £5.

BAIL COURT, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.
(Before Mr. Justice Wightman and a Common Jury.)

THE QUEEN v. SMYTH.

The Attorney-General, Mr. D. Pollock, and Mr. Alexander, conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Platt and Mr. Bodkin that of the defendant.

This was an indictment against the Rev. Grice Blakeney Smyth, for an indecent assault on a policeman. We consider the verdict of the jury fully justifies us in withdrawing from the public the details of a case of this description.

The Duke of Beaufort, Lord W. Somerset, Lord Chichester, the Hon. Mr. Callaghan (brother of Lord Lismore), Sir Winston Barron, Captain Ogle, and other gentlemen, gave the defendant a very high character in every respect, and it may not be unimportant to state that the case was taken out of its turn by the express consent of the defendant.

The jury retired for a short time, and then returned the following special verdict:—

The jury, unhesitatingly, fully acquit the defendant, and beg to express that they retired only to discuss the evidence of the policeman, to whom they impute no blame, and whom they consider to have acted under a mis-conception.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

OLD COURT, JUNE 20.
(Before Baron Gurney.)

Thomas Shore, 23, was indicted for cutting and wounding John Shore, with intent to murder him, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor did not answer, and his recognizances were ordered to be estreated. It appeared that the prisoner and his brother, the prosecutor, were at a public-house at Hanwell, on the 22nd of May, when a quarrel took place between them, and the prosecutor knocked the prisoner down, and jumped upon him. Shortly afterwards the latter stabbed his brother, and inflicted a somewhat severe wound upon him with a knife. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but at the same time strongly recommended him to mercy, on account of the provocation he had received. Baron Gurney asked whether the jury found the prisoner guilty of the whole charge? The foreman replied that they did. Baron Gurney ordered judgment of death to be recorded, and told the prisoner that his life was now at the mercy of the Crown. The prisoner was then removed, and shortly afterwards the jury intimated that they did not intend to find the prisoner guilty of intending to murder the prosecutor, but merely to do him some bodily harm. The former sentence was accordingly recalled, and Baron Gurney said he should take time to consider what punishment ought to be inflicted upon the prisoner.

Nicholas Foster was indicted for cutting and wounding Ellen Foster, with intent to murder her or to do her some grievous bodily harm. The prosecutrix did not appear to give evidence against the prisoner. It appeared in evidence that the parties lodged in Bates's-rents, Aldgate, and on the night of the 13th instant, they both went home drunk, and soon afterwards a quarrel took place between them, and the prosecutrix was heard to say, "Don't murder me—I will be good." In a few minutes, upon some of the other lodgers going up into the room, they found the prosecutrix with a wound upon her throat, which, it appeared, had been inflicted by the prisoner. When the constable went into the room, the prosecutrix said that the prisoner had cut her throat, and he replied, "Ah, Nelly, are you going to shave me at last?" The jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the prosecutrix, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. Baron Gurney ordered the prisoner to be transported for fifteen years. The Recorder sat in the evening, but none of the cases disposed of were of any public interest.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.—Frederick Pridham, aged 20, a medical student, was indicted for feloniously striking and wounding the Baron Wilhem Osten, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. When the prisoner was placed at the bar he appeared in a very weak state, and looked extremely pale. By direction of the learned judge he was accommodated with a chair. The prosecutor was accompanied by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, among whom we observed the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Charles Manners, Count Kielmansege, Baron Kneasebeck, General Brotherton, Colonel Belli, Count Bathany, Major Graham, &c. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution; Mr. C. Phillips appeared to defend the prisoner. The circumstances of the assault were given in this paper when the case was before the police magistrate. The prosecutor having detailed the facts, Mr. Baron Gurney said, that before any further questions were put, which might compel the jury to convict the prisoner of the felony, he would allude to a suggestion which had been made by the learned counsel at the conclusion of his speech, as to the possibility of this case resulting in a particular manner. He presumed the learned counsel had no objection to such a result being come to.—Mr. Clarkson said he was entirely in the hands of the court. The baron, he apprehended, had no vindictive feeling; his only object was to bring the prisoner to justice.—Mr. Phillips was very much obliged to his lordship for the suggestion; he certainly could not struggle against the assault, and would be content that such a course should be adopted; but he perhaps might be allowed to say that the prisoner had acted under the impression that his father had been traduced.—Mr. Baron Gurney said that although, undoubtedly, a serious assault had been committed, and a very dangerous weapon used, still it was not like a sword or any cutting instrument; the jury would probably, therefore, under the circumstances, feel themselves justified in finding the prisoner guilty of an assault only. The jury, accordingly, returned a verdict of guilty of an assault. Mr. Baron Gurney, addressing the prisoner, said his conduct had been most shocking—going into the house of an elderly gentleman, with a weapon of the most formidable character, and assaulting him in a most ferocious manner. If his death had ensued, he (the prisoner) would have undoubtedly been tried for his life. He (the learned judge) must inflict upon him a severe punishment. He must do it for the safety of the public, and to teach persons in his situation to curb their tempers. Had he been convicted of the felony, he would undoubtedly have been transported. Under all the circumstances, the sentence was, that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve calendar months. The prisoner was then led from the bar.

Samuel Ogg, John Rutherford, Richard Inkpen, Hugh Piper, and James Houghton, who had been convicted, with ten others, for mutiny on board a vessel called the Ann Hall, were placed at the bar to receive judgment. Mr. Baron Gurney sentenced Ogg and Rutherford to be imprisoned for six months, Inkpen for four months, Piper for three months, and Houghton for two months. The sentence upon the other prisoners was respite till the next session.

Thomas Shore, who was on the previous day convicted of feloniously stabbing his brother, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm, was then placed at the bar, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

OLD COURT, JUNE 22.
(Before the Recorder.)

The court was occupied for a considerable time in disposing of two indictments for felony and misdemeanour against four persons, named Benjamin West, William Allen, Robert Baker, and William Harpur. The prosecution was instituted by a person named Phillips, alias Merks, and it was alleged that the defendants had made an illegal distress upon a brothel in Eagle-street, Holborn, and that some of them had feloniously misappropriated part of the property so taken.—The case of felony broke down, and the charge of misdemeanour was abandoned by Mr. Prendergast, the learned counsel, who, with Mr. Ballantine, conducted the prosecution.—The court and jury expressed their opinion, at the same time, that the defendants had acted very unjustifiably and improperly.—This was the last case for trial, and the court then adjourned until Monday, July 4.

NEW COURT.

(Before the Common Sergeant, Alderman Kelly, &c.)

(Ebenezer Williams, a young man of respectable appearance and address, was indicted for stealing two glass wine decanters, the property of John Curtis.—Mr. Horry appeared for the defence.—Mr. Curtis stated that he lives at Poplar, and has a daughter of the name of Louisa, whom the prisoner woosed for some time, and bans were published for them to be wedded. Prisoner had absconded; and, in consequence of information supplied by his daughter, he found that, as well as being faithless to her, he had robbed her of the articles now produced, which he could swear were his property. It appeared that the daughter, on whose evidence before the magistrates the prosecution had been instituted, relented of what she had sworn to, and said she would contradict it at the Old Bailey.—Louisa Curtis examined by the Common Sergeant: I am the daughter of the last witness. The prisoner paid his addresses to me for some time, and we were about to marry, but something occurred to—Common Sergeant: We need not enter into those particulars. I believe the prisoner sent you a letter containing a duplicate!—Witness: Yes; he did.—Common Sergeant: To what did it relate?—Witness: To these decanters.—Common Sergeant: And they belong to your father?—Witness: Yes.—Common Sergeant: Of course, you never authorised the prisoner to pledge them!—Witness: Yes; I did.—Common Sergeant: Do you mean to say you gave him liberty to take them out of your father's house?—Witness: Indeed I did, my lord.—Common Sergeant: (handing over the depositions to witness) Look at that paper, ma'am, and tell me whether you did not sign it?—Witness: Louisa Curtis.—Witness: I think it is my writing but I would not swear it.—Common Sergeant: Listen to what you said before the magistrate.—Until that moment, when I received the duplicate, I did not know they (the decanters) were out of the house. I never in my life gave the prisoner leave to take them! Did you not state this?—Witness: I might have said so, but I must have made a mistake.—It appeared that when the young lady went before the magistrates she was under the impression that the prisoner was paying undue attention to a married lady; hence, in her ire, she stated that which she almost immediately regretted, and declared that she would tell the truth in court—it also appeared that in the first instance, so intent was the young woman of having a "lovers' revenge," that she actually urged her father to prosecute the prisoner, and supplied him with money for that purpose from her own funds. It was a matter of surprise why the articles were pledged at all, as Miss Curtis, who is past her minority, had an independent property, and had often advanced the prisoner sums of money to enable him to carry on his business as a rope-maker.—Mr. Horry was about to put further questions, in order to elucidate what appeared a mystery, but the Common Sergeant interposed, and asked the learned gentleman whether he wanted more than an acquittal.—The jury then, under the direction of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The session having terminated, a great number of prisoners received judgment, and others were called up to have the sentences which were passed instanter revised.



POLICE.

BOW-STREET, MONDAY.—THE THIMBLE-RIG AT ASCOT.—Williams and Bignold, the two persons who were on Friday week charged with obtaining £30 from a young West Indian merchant, by fraud, viz., by inducing him to join in a game at thimble-rig at Ascot races, were brought up for final examination, when Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor, attended on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Lucas as counsel for the prisoners. The evidence adduced on the former occasion having been read over, and no further evidence being offered, Mr. Adolphus contended that there was nothing in the case that would justify the court in committing the prisoners, or even holding them to bail.—Mr. Jardine, after looking at several law-books, said the case was a very peculiar one, and expressed a doubt whether the prisoners would be convicted if he committed them for trial, and at length he ordered them to be discharged.—The city policeman who apprehended the prisoners, asked what he was to do with the six £5 notes he had taken from Williams at the time of his apprehension, and which had been identified by the prosecutor as those he had paid to Williams. Mr. Jardine said he should not make any order respecting them. Upon which the prisoner Williams said, in a most impudent tone, "I demand those notes as my property, and desire they may be given up to me immediately."—The policeman said he had not got the notes, but they were at the station-house, and would be given to whichever party the superintendent thought was entitled to them; on hearing which, both the prosecutor and the prisoners wended their way to the station-house to enforce their respective claims to the notes, the validity of which will, in all probability, have to be decided by an action at law.

CLERKENWELL.—On Tuesday Robert Trotter and William Merryweather, of powerful appearance, were charged with the following daring outrage: It appeared from the evidence, that on Sunday morning last, about twenty minutes to one o'clock, the prisoners, with a party of six or seven other men, who had been drinking, entered the eating-house of Mr. C. Stevens, Liquorpond-street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and called for some soup. A young man named Vinesse, who acted as waiter, took two basins of soup to the box where some of the party were sitting, when he requested payment on delivery, according to the custom of the establishment, but they refused to pay. He informed Mr. Stevens, who remonstrated civilly with them, and was about to take the soup away, when a cry was raised to "Douce the gins," on which Mr. Stevens was knocked down and maltreated in a cruel manner, whilst the mustard and pepper pots, together with plates dishes and basins, were flung in every direction, to the danger of every person in the place. The waiter, finding several of the party beating his master while he was down, went to his assistance, when the prisoner Trotter, took hold of him (the waiter), lifted him up, and dashed him with great violence on the pavement, by which he was severely injured, and has ever since thrown up quantities of blood. He called out "Police!" "Murder!" which brought Lowe, G. S. to the spot; and the moment he made his appearance Trotter commenced a brutal attack upon him, and struck him repeatedly about the head and body, and he was assisted by the gang, when he (Lowe) was obliged to take out his staff in his own defence, with which he struck Trotter on the head.—Evidence confirmatory of the above facts having been given, Mr. Greenwood asked the prisoners what they had to say to so serious an outrage? They did not deny the charge, saying that they were drunk.—Mr. Greenwood told them that such a defence was an aggravation of their offence. He never heard of a more gross outrage; and it was necessary to make examples of persons capable of such unprovoked and violent conduct. He would commit both prisoners to trial upon the three distinct and separate assaults upon Mr. Stevens, his waiter, and Lowe, the policeman, but they were entitled to bail for their appearance. He would require the most responsible bail: two sureties each in the sum of £20, and themselves in £120 each, and before their bail would be taken inquiries should be made as to their substance, and to know who and what they (the prisoners) were, that fact not having been elicited in the course of the investigation. The prisoners were then locked up.

LAMBETH-STREET.—As Mr. Henry was about to leave the bench, Inspector May, belonging to the K division, accompanied by a gentleman holding a respectable situation in the West India docks, and his lady, entered the court, and the gentleman applied to the magistrate for his advice and assistance under the following extraordinary circumstances:—The applicant stated that on Friday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, himself and his wife went out to take a walk, and while passing through Abbott's-fields, Limehouse, he was induced from the fineness of the evening to sit down upon the grass to smoke a cigar. His wife, who was with him, also sat down at a distance of two or three yards from him. They had not been long in this situation when they were surrounded by a number of boys and several low ruffians, who assailed them with the most abominable language, and then proceeded to violence. He (applicant) finding them determined to use both him and his wife very harshly, entreated them to desist. Upon which one ruffian, greater than the rest, threw a hempen halter over his head, and the others began to pull him about. He then told them that he would give them all the money he had about him if they only desisted, and actually handed them all the silver and copper in his pocket. At length a policeman came up, to whom he wished to give the ruffian before alighted to— and who was still the leader of his assailants—into custody, but he refused to take him, and merely told him (applicant) and his wife that the best thing they could do would be to get home as fast as they could. The mob, thus encouraged, still continued their annoyance and violence, so that, before they had reached their home, both him and his wife got seriously maltreated.—The wife of the applicant, a modest and respectable-looking female, corroborated the whole of her husband's statement, and added, that one of the ruffians who attacked them snatched away her bag from her arm, containing her handkerchief, keys, and some silver, and carried it off.—Mr. Henry granted a warrant against one or two of the parties whose names were given as having taken an active part in the outrage.

THAMES OFFICE.—A tall well-dressed man, of plausible manners, apparently about thirty years of age, who gave the name of Henry Ryan, and who had money and securities in his possession to the amount of £150, was brought before Mr. Broderip, on a charge of stealing two sovereigns from Christopher Harvey, a seaman lately paid off from the Pluto.—The sailor stated that he

MANSION-HOUSE.—Tuesday, June 21.—Application was made to the Lord Mayor, by Mr. Bagley, barrister, upon the part of Messrs. Perrot and Watts, extensive calenders, for permission to employ non-freemen. The application was opposed by three freemen, who claimed to do the work of the applicants, by virtue of their privileges.—Mr. Bagley said, he appeared for the applicants, who were compelled to come before the Lord Mayor for permission to employ a limited number of non-freemen in their business, not being able to procure freemen to perform the work required. The applicants were anxious to maintain all the just rights of freemen, but they did not consider it by any means to be ensured that privileges should be made a pretext for a combination amongst workmen. The applicants were determined to resist such an attempt at imposition, and therefore requested that the Lord Mayor would give them a license to employ men who were non-freeman, and who were willing to do the work for the wages uniformly paid by them for the labourers' work.—The Lord Mayor granted a license to the applicants, to be in force until Tuesday next, when the matter will be decided.

GUILDHALL, Tuesday, June 21.—NEFARIOUS FRAUDS.—Mr. Ford, a solicitor, applied with a client, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of the City in putting down a monstrous system of abuse of the process of the law, which he feared was now being extensively practised by a solicitor, who had taken chambers in a conspicuous part of the City, and was acting with a gang of a dozen persons, who were sometimes witnesses and sometimes plaintiffs, in actions for debt. These actions were brought for sums under £5 against tradesmen who owed nothing to the plaintiffs in consequence of there being a rule that no new trial should be granted where the verdict was for less than £5, and all the conspirators had to do was to take the defendant by surprise with evidence he did not expect on the day of trial, and so snap a verdict. Several verdicts had been obtained by the gang. In the present case, the real facts were laid before a judge, who first stayed proceedings on the verdict, and then set it aside without payment of costs by the defendant. Notwithstanding this check, the gang were pursuing other parties in the same iniquitous manner.—Sir Peter Laurie thought that as Mr. Ford's client had sought and obtained the interference of the superior courts, it was beyond the province of a magistrate to interfere, nor could he take his case up as one which called for the help of the City purse or the City law officers. If parties who were sued for false debts, and who had not sought relief elsewhere, would come and make out a clear case of wide combination and wilful perjury, he should probably feel it his duty to make a representation of the matter to the Court of Aldermen, with a view to ulterior proceedings.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Mr. Thomas Edward Johnson, a gentleman of fortune, occupying a suit of chambers at 131, Piccadilly, appeared yesterday before Mr. Maitby, to answer a summons obtained against him by Amelia Browning, a very good-looking young woman, for assaulting and otherwise ill-using her. The complainant, who appeared to be very indignant against the defendant, stated that she is housemaid to Mr. Cowling, of 131, Piccadilly, where the defendant occupied the whole of the second floor; and it was her duty to clean the rooms, make the beds, &c. for all the gentlemen residing in the house. On Monday morning, whilst engaged in dusting the defendant's dining-room, he, about half-past eight came in from his bed-room, with nothing but his dressing-gown and slippers, and after giving her a slap on the back, proceeded to take most improper liberties, and hustled her about the room for about twenty minutes, pulling her about and attempting to throw her upon the sofa. Being very strong, she resisted his attack. The defendant, who had two or three times, while the girl was making her statement, broken into laughter, for which he was checked by the magistrate, said there was not the slightest truth in any part of her statement; it was all a lie from beginning to end. The fact was, that when he, at nine o'clock, entered his dining-room in his dressing-gown, without his cravat (to be sure), but otherwise completely dressed, he found the girl there, at work. As the room ought to have been cleaned before that hour, he told her so, and further desired her to leave the room. She put her arms akimbo, and resolutely refused; he then laid hold of her arm to put her out, but she resisted, and, being very strong, he was obliged to give up the attempt, and ring for her master to turn her out.—The defendant's valet having been sworn, said, that in consequence of hearing some high words in his master's room, he was proceeding towards it, when the bell was rung, and his master desired him to fetch Mr. Cowling to turn the girl out. She was abusing him very much.—Mr. Maitby said, that as there was conflicting evidence on both sides, he did not think it a case fit to be summarily decided by a magistrate, but it was a very proper one to go before a jury; he should therefore call upon the defendant to enter into his own recognizance in £100, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him at the Westminster sessions.

Labandi Frondi, an Italian, was placed at the bar, charged with assaulting Le Conti Graziani, of No. 15, South Molton-street.—The complainant, who is likewise a native of Italy, stated, that the prisoner was one of a gang of five or six Italians, who for two or three years past had subsisted in London by begging or extorting money by menaces from their fellow-countrymen, who might be residing in or visiting the metropolis. He had frequently aided the prisoner with sums of money, and about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, as complainant was walking down Regent-street, he met with the prisoner, who commenced abusing him in a most violent manner, and at length seized him by the collar, and attempted to close with him, intending, no doubt, to stab him, but he beat him off with his stick, and on a policeman coming up gave him into custody.—The prisoner denied having in any way assaulted the Conti.—Mr. Maitby (to the complainant): Do you wish to press the charge against the prisoner?—Complainant: Oh, certainly I do; I am in danger; he may stab me. If the law does not protect me I must protect myself, and kill the man when he comes upon me.—Wilks, the gaoler, said the prisoner was a very desperate character. About twelve months ago he was charged with annoying and endeavouring to extort money from Signor Rubini, of the Italian Opera House. The Signor stated that for upwards of twelve months he had never gone abroad but under the fear of assassination from the prisoner.—He was ordered to pay a fine of £10., or be imprisoned for ten days. [With all respect to the worthy magistrate, we think the punishment, in this case, hardly commensurate with the offence.—ED. I. L. N.]

UNION-HALL.—At this office Isaac Beamish, an engineer, was fully committed to take his trial for stabbing a young woman, named Harriet Wilson, and inflicting two severe wounds on her person. The defence was, that the prisoner was intoxicated, and not master of his own actions.

Frederick Bull, a clerk in the employment of the London and Brighton Railway Company, was brought before Mr. Cottingham, charged with absconding from Brighton with £300, the property of the company.—Police-man Tidmarsh stated, that he obtained a clue to the prisoner's place of concealment by finding a parcel, containing a gold watch and chain, addressed to him at the Ship Tavern, Charing-cross, which was to be left until called for. On the preceding night, a female called for the parcel, and the witness, being present at the time, followed her unperceived to a house of ill-fame in St. Martin's-court, where he succeeded in apprehending the prisoner. He only had a few sovereigns in his possession; and, in accounting for the money which he was charged with stealing, said that he had lost nearly the whole of it at the late Ascot-heath races.—Mr. Cottingham, on hearing the above statement, said, that as the alleged offence was committed in Brighton, he should send the prisoner immediately off to that town.—The prisoner was accordingly sent in custody before the bench at Brighton.

COURAGEOUS ENTERPRISE OF A MOTHER.—In a yard in Melbourne-place, North Shields, lately, a little boy let a tin can slip into a well; his brother, less than he and blind, took a clothes prop and sought to fetch it up, when unfortunately he fell in himself. His mother came, saw him rise the third time to the surface of the water, and urged by the peril of her child, had herself let down, head foremost, held by the heels and petticoats by her less not daring and courageous female neighbours; after a third effort to reach him, she caught his hand, and, with his additional weight, was drawn up by her intrepid assistants. Had they lost their hold, both mother and son must have been drowned.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—Sunday evening two fine boys, about ten and eleven, sons of a man named Cahil, parish of Kilmichael, were killed by lightning. They were sitting by the fire with the remainder of the family, when they were struck with the flash and instantly killed. James Ryan was also killed about three miles distant; the shock passed through his head and burned the hat both in front and behind.—*Clare Journal*.

DREADFUL DEATH.—OVIDIO, June 10.—In the morning of the 8th, M. Bernardo Gonzales Alvera, solicitor of the Audiencia of our town, died suddenly. He was upwards of 70 years of age, but very strong, and displaying still considerable energy in the discharge of his official duties. At nine o'clock in the evening his body was placed in a coffin, which was immediately carried to the church of St. Sebastian, where his funeral was to take place on the following day. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, when the sacristan opened the church, he was not a little surprised to find the coffin lying on the ground, by the table on which it had been deposited. He ran to the spot, and found the lid broken in the direction of the head. The hands and face of the deceased were covered with scratches still bleeding, and his mouth and ears were full of blood. On inquiry it was ascertained that nobody had entered the church during the night, and that M. Gonzales Alvera was not dead when he was shut up in the coffin. Had a person been left to watch him, as is usually the case, he would perhaps be still alive. To-day the municipality of Oviedo, in accord with the clergy, decreed that hereafter no corpse should be admitted into the church or interred until it should have been visited by a physician to certify his death.

The *soi-disant* Duke of Normandy has been arrested at Neuilly, as having formerly committed some misdemeanours under the name of Claude Perrin. He denies strenuously the identity. He was quite paralysed, but was brought before the Prefecture of Police.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, June.
Mon cher Monsieur,—At a time when Paris is daily losing some portion of its attractions—when you have dispossessed of *les Italiens*, and when not only some of *our artistes*, but even *Rachel* and *Dupré* have quitted our capital for London, “*cette ville plein d'or*,” I almost hesitate writing to you. The palm of elegance through the departure of the Paris leaders of fashion, either for your shores or *les eaux*, becomes, for a time, ceded by the *Chaussée d'Antin* to St. James's. Nevertheless, I must not neglect to acquaint you, that our *jeunes dames* who, at the various European watering-places, now dispense like *Nerides*, and sacrifice their lovely tresses to the depilatory influence of the briny flood, our *marchandes de nouveautés* have invented the prettiest caps that ever encircled the prettiest of faces. Of these the *bergère de cour* and *la duchesse* are the favourites. They are both composed of gauze and ribbon, and formed by alternate plait and flutes of each, the sides of the latter descending mid-way down the neck like a pair of pendants à l'orientale. At *sorées* the sleeves are worn very much shorter; although, as we have not all the Cretan arm and shoulder, I must confess I do not admire this curtailing of the one fair proportion, resulting too often in the disclosing of proportions less fair. Muslins, the only durable of our robes in the present warm season, are made with the corsage en gerbe, and trimmed round the top with a lace ruff. The sleeves are perfectly tight, and cuffs are worn to descend like ruffles upon the glove. But à propos of gloves, who can endure them with comfort in the heated atmosphere of an evening party. Let thanks then be given, for thanks are due, to one of the most distinguished of our *gauftiers* to whom the votaries of fashion are indebted for the *manches Diane de Poictiers*, no less worthy our adoption from their comfort than from their chaste and elegant appearance.

FELICIE.



THE CHURCH.

ORDINATIONS.—Ordained, June 19, 1842, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, in the Cathedral, Chichester:—Deacons: T. W. Boyce, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; J. Morris, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford; A. Wigan, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford; Alfred Stuart, B.A., S. S. College, Cambridge; H. V. Mitchell, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford; N. Gream, B.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge. Priests: R. Allnutt, B.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge; T. E. Dorville, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford; R. Moors, B.A., University College, Oxford; W. L. Pownall, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; H. R. Dupre, Exeter College Oxford; G. L. Wilson, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

M. SALABERT'S MORNING CONCERT.—M. Salabert's grand morning concert took place on Monday morning in the Concert-room of the Italian Opera-house, and was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience. The great attraction was the presence of most of the vocalists, both male and female, who constitute what is termed the *corps opératic*, consisting of Persiani, Moltini, Lablache, F. Lablache, Mario, Ronconi, Guasco, Pacini, Staudigl, &c.

GRISI'S HUSBAND.—M. de Melcy, who, as our readers remember, suffered the judgment of separation sued for by his wife, Julia Grisi, to go by default, has just addressed a letter to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, in which he declares that there was not one word of truth in all that was stated on her part to the tribunal, except the fact that he had refused to receive her back.

He adds, that if Madame Grisi had not lost her memory, she must know why her husband refused to receive her; that the separation *de facto* took place as far back as the 15th of August, 1838, and was resolved on for wrongs that were not

on the part of the husband, in terms settled and agreed upon by honourable mediators, which leave no grounds for any charge against him, M. de Melcy, and that since this period he has never seen her.

THEATRICALS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The principal item of interest in the theatrical world is the engagement of Mdle. Fanny Elssler, at the Park Theatre. She commences at this theatre tomorrow evening in the ballet of “*La Sonnambula*.” She has had a most brilliant time of it in Cuba this winter, where her attractions were as great as ever, and whence she sailed direct for this city. The Brahmans are out west, giving a series of brilliant concerts to crowded audiences on each occasion. They will be at the Falls and at the Springs this summer. Mrs. Sutton and Sig. Nagel, after a very successful tour in the south, are now at Louisville, giving concerts to brilliant audiences. They intend this summer to visit Niagara, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, &c. Mr. and Mrs. Sloman are in Montreal. Forrest has just closed an engagement with Thorne. Niblo opened a few nights since, and has had brilliant houses every night. His attractions for this summer are very great. Those old favourites, the Ravelles, are with him. The Olympic closes a very successful season this evening. The new opera of the “*Maid of Saxony*,” words by G. P. Morris, Esq., music by Charles Horne, has had pretty fair success, considering all things. We presume that it will be laid aside for the present, or during Fanny Elssler's engagement. We learn that Gen. Morris intends to go out to England to superintend its production at Covent-garden.

Duprez, the celebrated tenor, has sung at several fashionable *sorées* since his arrival from Paris, and it is rumoured that he will make his *début* on the English stage next season at Covent-garden Theatre, in a celebrated opera. He was one of the *artistes* engaged to sing at the royal *sorée musicale* on Tuesday evening, at Buckingham Palace.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT.—This accomplished actress and estimable young lady has lately been fulfilling an engagement at the Dublin Theatre. The Miss Faucit who has been performing at the English Opera is Mrs. W. Bland, an elder sister of Miss H. Faucit, who, in compliance with a stage custom, still retains her maiden name.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich, in the Widgeon steam-packet, at ten o'clock, on Monday night. On landing, their Majesties were received by Viscount Sydney, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting on Prince Albert; and, attended by their suite, entered two of her Majesty's carriages and four, and took their departure for town.

Their Majesties arrived at Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, and were received, on their arrival, by the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Lady and the Maids of Honour in Waiting, the three Great Officers of State (of the Queen's Household), the Groom of the Stole of the Prince, and also the Gentleman of the Household in Waiting.

On Friday, the infant daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Villiers was baptised at St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, in the presence of a select circle, comprising Sir R. and Lady Peel, Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Ladies Clementina and Adela Villiers; Colonel and Lady Alice Peel, Earl of March, Hon. F. Villiers, Lady Elizabeth de Rede Giule, Colonel and Mrs. H. Bentinck, Mr. R. Peel, &c. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and the infant took the names of Julia Sarah, after the sponsors, Lady Peel and the Countess of Jersey.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—Early in the ensuing week Lord Emlyn will be united to Miss Cavendish, who, as a Maid of Honour to her Majesty, receives the royal dowry of one thousand pounds on her wedding-day. This will be followed by the marriage of the Earl of Dysart to the Lady Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor. The Viscount Somerton, eldest son of the Earl of Normanton, is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of Lady Montgomery. Other marriages are on the *tapis*, in which the relatives of some of the above parties are concerned, but there appears so much mystery connected with one of them, that we forbear to publish the particulars that have reached us.

The Queen held a court on Tuesday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. Ali Effendi, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Sublime Porte, had his first audience of the Queen, to present his credentials.

The royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace, on Monday evening, included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, M. Van de Weyer (the Belgian Minister), Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Aberdeen, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Madame la Comtesse de Merode, Baron Dieskau, and M. de Moerkerke.

The band of the Coldstream Guards attended during dinner.

In the evening the following performers had the honour of performing before her Majesty and her august visitors:—Mrs. Anderson, Mademoiselle Lutzer, M. Duprez, and M. Staudigl.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to remain a month on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert. The court will not remove to Windsor until Saturday or Monday next; and, during the sojourn of the illustrious party at that regal residence, the King of the Belgians will make occasional visits to Claremont Palace, returning to the Castle to dinner.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The strictest precautions are now taken to guard against the intrusions of improper persons by the commissioners of police, and also by the authorities of the palace. At ten p.m., when the livery porters go off duty at the lodges, a night porter relieves them, and remains at his post until morning. A strong party of the A division of police is always on duty in the interior of the palace during the night, and patrol the corridors, colonnades, &c., and one police constable in plain clothes, exclusive of one in uniform, is always in attendance, during the day, at the tradesmen's entrance, in Pimlico, to watch the egress and ingress of persons at the door.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, his Excellency Count Mensdorff, and his sons, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Wednesday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's.

The royal dinner-party at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday, included—Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, M. Van de Weyer (the Belgian Minister), Lady Anna Maria Dawson, The Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Melbourne, Lord George Lennox, Right Hon. Sir James and Lady Graham, Countess de Merode, Baron de Dieskau, M. de Moerkerke, and Sir George Couper, Bart. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

LADY STANLEY'S ASSEMBLY.—On Wednesday night her ladyship had an assembly, after the noble lord's grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Augusta. Above four hundred distinguished persons were present. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Princess Augusta, retired at twelve o'clock.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—THURSDAY MORNING.—The ground selected was the flat space in the rear of the statue of Achilles, which was kept by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, assisted by a strong posse of police. A battalion of the Coldstream Guards occupied the centre of the line: on the right was posted the Grenadier Guards, and the Scotch Fusilier Guards on the left. The 1st Regiment of Life Guards kept the right, and the 2nd the left flank. On the ground we observed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Counts Mensdorff, the Duke of Wellington, Lords Hill and Bloomfield, the Master-General of the Ordnance, Sir G. Murray, and several other distinguished officers. At ten o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by his aides-de-camp, arrived, and was received by the line presenting arms, the band playing the National Anthem. The troops then broke into divisional columns, and marched past in slow and quick time; after which several field evolutions were gone through with admirable precision. The infantry then commenced firing by files, platoon, sections, and subsequently each battalion fired a volley after the troops had again formed into a line. His Royal Highness expressed himself in terms of satisfaction to the several commanding officers, at the admirable state of discipline the different regiments were in. Her Majesty was expected; but, much to the disappointment of many, did not attend.

FINE ARTS.



THE MUNICH FRESCOES.—MIECYLAUS AND BOLESLAUS.

Fresco is that style of painting which is adapted to architectural decoration, in which the gratification to be derived from outline and colour is added to the beauty of form and combination, which are the province of the architect. As its name implies, it is suited to open galleries, colonnades, and other portions of buildings which are more or less exposed to the weather, and is also applied, when used for internal ornament, as in halls and chambers. It was practised by the Greeks and Romans, those masters of the arts that added enjoyment to life, and has for ages been familiar to the Italians, but to our more northern climate it is comparatively unknown; indeed, we have some doubts if it is adapted to our atmosphere, if completely exposed to its operation. The sea-breezes of Venice have utterly destroyed the beautiful frescoes of Giorgone: their mere skeletons are all that are left to speak of what they were. This would, probably, be the case in England, but there is no reason to suppose that, when applied to interior decoration, fresco would be less durable than in other countries. We are glad to see that the subject is daily attracting more attention among us; we have often thought, when looking at the large surfaces left entirely blank in our public buildings, what excellent opportunities they afford for depicting the scenes which our history furnishes, in a manner that would bring the people constantly in contact with art in its grandest form. As this would ensue, if the people were more freely admitted to these edifices than they are at present, we hope to see the day when this will be the case. The attention now given to the subject is not consequent on a revival of the art among us; it may be said to be almost its creation. There are many fine specimens of painted ceilings and staircases distributed over the surface of the country, but they are painted in oil, and do not come within our notice. We need scarcely go into any detailed description of the process of Fresco painting, as our present business is with its results. The advantages are these: in the first place a Fresco can be viewed from any point, without reference to the light in which it stands, as the rays are absorbed by, instead of reflected from, the surface. It is likewise better adapted to the grand style which is required for the accompaniment of architecture. To the allegorical and the imaginative it also opens a splendid field. Many of the Frescoes of Rafaelle and Guido have obtained a world-wide celebrity, not surpassed by the renown of their works on canvass. Who has not heard of the

"flying hours before Aurora,
In Guido's famous Fresco, which alone
Is worth a tour to Rome, although no more a
Remnant were there of the old world's sole throne."

It is a curious fact, that the value and effect of Fresco are better appreciated by architects than painters. The former have studied its principles in conjunction with their own art; our painters have not yet turned their attention to it as a matter of practice, for hitherto there has seemed to be no field for its exercise.

The best school of Fresco painting, at present, is that of Germany, where the labours of Rauch and Cornelius have done much to raise the art to eminence. The Frescoes of Munich are now dividing attention with its celebrated gallery. The last-named artist has been mentioned in conjunction with the contemplated adoption of this style of decoration for the new houses of parliament. Of Rauch we subjoin a brief biographical notice, as an introduction to the engraving we give of one of his productions, of which we shall have to speak presently. Rauch, who is considered the founder of the modern historical school of Germany, was born in 1777; till twenty years of age he supported himself by working as a stone-mason; in 1797 he went to Berlin and joined the academy, where he studied under Schadow and the brothers Miel. In the labours of these four artists the modern school of Germany may be said to have arisen. In 1804 Rauch went to France, where he became acquainted with Napoleon, who had an admiration for every kind of talent. At Paris he also met Humboldt, and this circumstance was afterwards the means of introducing him to the late King of Prussia. In 1805 he proceeded to Rome, where he studied with untiring zeal the great models

of antiquity; he remained there for six years, till 1811, occupying himself during a great part of that time in the study of the costume, manners, and customs of the middle ages of German history. In 1811 he exhibited his famous Mars and Venus, his Phædrus and Hippolyta, and produced what was considered the finest statue in Germany, a figure of a child twelve years old. In 1813 he designed the celebrated tomb at Charlottensburg, and in 1815 produced his grand statue of Alexander the Great. In 1827 he completed his colossal statue of Blucher at Berlin, and the statue of Albert Durer at Nuremberg, in addition to that of Maximilian of Bavaria. All these works were treated in spirit at once actual and refined. He turned back to the middle ages for all they contained of the picturesque, and reconciled it to the severity of marble. He never dressed the personages of German history in the costumes of Greece and Rome. Still, to carry out this principle, it appears to us that the period must contain in itself the elements of the picturesque. This may be found in the middle ages, but the most energetic of artists must give up the present age in despair. Its dress is the very prose of costume. Nevertheless, it is in this spirit that the periods to be illustrated by fresco-painting must be studied. As an example of the minuteness which Rauch carried into his art, we have chosen a design of a monument, details of which will bear the most careful examination.



LITERATURE.

GEOLGY FOR BEGINNERS, by G. F. Richardson, F.G.S., of the British Museum. London: Bailliere and Co. 8vo. pp. 530.

The author of this little publication perceiving, as he informs us, that the works already published on the subject are most of them too difficult for beginners, and knowing that what is called geology is no separate department of knowledge, but a combination of all the studies of nature under one general term, first instructs the reader in the associate sciences before he touches on geology; and, in separate treatises, teaches the elements of mineralogy, physical geology, fossil conchology, botany, and paleontology, before he enters on a description of the separate geological formations, and the structure of the earth itself. With the view to unite theory with practice, and to enable the beginner to ascertain his own progress, he adds a series of lessons at the end of each chapter, embodying its most important points of instruction in the shape of question and answer; a method admirably adapted, not only for private students, but for schools and classes of institutions. Thus it will be seen that the work fully bears out its title. While the strictly elementary part of the volume is thus fitted for the pupil, the introductory chapters afford interest to the general reader, and contain information which even the more advanced in the science may be happy to acquire. The style is always simple, elegant, and impressive.

We have noted some imperfections, which have chiefly arisen from the comprehensive nature of the work, and the difficulty of comprising information so varied and extensive in the brief space of a single volume. They may easily be remedied in successive editions.

The wood engravings which illustrate the work are more numerous than we remember ever to have seen in an elementary volume, and are most of them extremely spirited.

The vignette on the title-page is a fac-simile of the *Memnonium*, or head of Rameses in the British Museum, and has been selected by the author from its showing a fact of considerable geological interest, the passage of one rock into the other. In the present instance the breast is green-stone, while the head is syenite, though the whole is one continuous mass.

MAINZER'S MUSICAL TIMES. No. 6.

To those of our musical readers who may not, yet, have been cognisant of the fact, we may mention that this journal is wholly devoted to the interests of music.

It gives the reported progress of the vocal "science," and its triumphs throughout the country. Of course those gentlemen, especially, who by profession are linked to the "heavenly maid" will find Mainzer's "Musical Times" a work deserving their patronage and support.

WHISTLE-BINKIE; OR THE PIPER OF THE PARTY. Robertson, Glasgow. Pp. 124.

We are just favoured with the fourth series of this little lively volume. Although, especially, the product of poetic labours in and around the commercial metropolis of Scotland, yet it does not appear to be wholly confined to the smoke and soot of young "Reekie," so far as the present abodes of contributors afford proof; for we see many old friends w' young shouthers figuring among these fishers of gems for the social circle. The present number is graced, in frontispiece, with a bust of our sonny friend Sandy Rodger, who labours not in but for the *Gawzette!* Few reading Scotsmen—and, thanks to the cauld air o' th' north, their number is *no joke!*—will allow this little volume to slip through their fingers without a passing approbatory smile, or sigh, or tear. To Englishmen we need only say that the *tome* before us boasts possession of much more faithful portraiture and expression of Scottish character, and the broad native humour and deep feeling common to the

land of brown heath,

than we have seen pictured, with pen or pencil, for the last three years.

We have also been favoured with the work complete—comprising the first, second, third, and fourth series of the "Piper"—handsomely done up in fancy cloth. It forms a nice volume, such as the man of taste would not regret to see assuming a prominent *neuk* at the table of his library, and such as *ladye faire* would hail to see as a companion and a friend. We give the following as a random selection elicited by its contents:

THE SONG OF THE DANISH SEA-KING..

Our bark is on the waters deep, our bright blades in our hand,
Our birthright is the ocean vast—we scorn the girdled land;
And the hollow wind is our music brave, and none can bolder be
Than the hoarse-tongued tempest, raving o'er a proud and swelling sea!

Our bark is dancing on the waves, its tall masts quivering bend
Before the gale, which hails us now with the hollo of a friend;
And its prow is sheering merrily the upcurled billow's foam,
While our hearts, with throbbing gladness, cheer old Ocean as our home!

Our eagle-wings of might we stretch before the gallant wind,
And we leave the tame and sluggish earth a dim mean speck behind;
We shoot into the untrack'd deep, as earth-freed spirits soar,
Like stars of fire through boundless space—through realms without a shore!

Lords of this wide-spread wilderness of waters, we bound free,
The haughty elements alone dispute our sovereignty;
No landmark doth our freedom let, for no law of man can mete
The sky which arches o'er our head—the waves which kiss our feet:

The warrior of the land may back the wild horse, in his pride;
But a fiercer steed we dauntless breast—the untamed ocean tide;
And a nobler tilt our bark careers, as it quells the saucy wave,
While the Herald storm peals o'er the deep the glories of the brave.

Hurrah! hurrah! the wind is up—it bloweth fresh and free,
And every cord, instinct with life, pipes loud its fearless glee;
Big swell the bosom'd sails with joy, and they madly kiss the spray,
As proudly through the foaming surge the Sea-King bears away!

This song is from the pen of the late William Motherwell, the talented conductor of one of the Glasgow newspapers, one of the very few writers who, of late years, have succeeded in blending the simple, the sublime, and the pathetic in Scotch song. Like a fair and tender growth, his genius was "*nipped i' th' bud.*"

In addition to the poetical merit of the publication, we may note that each song, in the latter "parts," has an autograph of the author's appended. We heartily commend "Whistle-Binkie" to the patronage of our readers. It is worthy general patronage; and we doubt not many of our readers will avail themselves of this notice in getting a sight of the work itself.

BOTANY FOR THE LADIES; OR A POPULAR INTRODUCTION TO THE NATURAL SYSTEM OF PLANTS. By Mrs. LOUDON. Murray, Albemarle-street.

We are proud of the advances which art, and science, and literature are now making, and consider it an especial duty with us to applaud the efforts made to embellish labours of the pen with decorative gems from the artist's study. The publisher of "Botany for the Ladies" deserves a niche in the temple of praise, for the very enterprising, yet hazardous, experiments he has from time to time made, in bringing about proofs of a cordial and lasting union between art, science, and literature. Of such a character are very many of the works got up under the publishing auspices of Mr. Murray, and of such a character is that now upon our table.

Mrs. Loudon appears to have made the illustration of External Nature the delight of her literary life, and has already favoured the world with fair samples of her indefatigable labours. To the knowledge and benefit of ladies in particular do her intentions and her acquisitions direct their aim; yet, we believe, the *harder* sex might steal a lesson from her pages for their weal, and, with propriety, might glean from "Botany for the Ladies" a goodly budget of information regarding the natural system of plants, which might render, by its associative product, a visit to the garden, and the contemplation of flowers, a source of elevating enjoyment.

Like many anxious inquirers thirsting for knowledge, Mrs. Loudon considered the barriers to intimacy with science insurmountable, from the great number of technical terms used in its elucidation, and from the deeply-ramified intricacies which have been tolerated by all, and invariably upheld by teachers of the science in their arrangement of plants under different heads. These obstacles, instead of allaying the ardour of enthusiasm, appear only to have incited to renewed and heartier exertions on her part in accomplishing her intentions. She says in the preface, "There was something in the Linnean system (the only one then taught) excessively repugnant to me. I never could remember the different classes and orders; and, after several attempts, the study was given up as one too difficult to master." This was the first essay; but perseverance at length prevailed, and the attempt was successful, as the work before us bears testimony.

The style chosen is a popular one, with much ingenuity in the classification of tribes and orders. We feel confident that our fair countrywomen will appreciate this "Botany for the Ladies"; and, from the general features, illustrations, typography, and elegant exterior, we are certain that Mrs. Loudon's new work will meet its meed of worth in possessing a place on the lady's table, and a corner in the gentleman's library.

BEEs: THEIR NATURAL HISTORY AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT. By ROBERT HUISH. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row.

This a useful work, and from the amount of research and tasteful arrangement displayed, we doubt not, will meet with a popular reception. The studious devotee will find in it a laborious investigation regarding the opinions of ancient historians, and a philosophical survey of facts and common laws relative to the subject in hand. By the apriarian, the advice and suggestions of the work will especially deserve attention; for, in exposing the fallacies of later authorities—examining the habits, character, and production of the industrious insect—and laying down sound and practicable rules for the government and guidance of every keeper of bees—the book is fairly entitled to patronage from that portion of our community whose labours are directed to accumulation of the finest honey in greatest quantity, and in the prolific and healthy cultivation of the bee. Nor are the beneficial results of these labours restricted to the student and apriarian alone; for the work may well interest the general reader, and tend to spread abroad a knowledge of that department of natural history which its limits profess to embrace. The following extract, with appended examples of the illustrations, will give the reader an idea of the popular style in which the author conveys instruction:



"The Queen, or Mother Bee, holds the first rank in the colony; she is the parent of all the young queens, drones, and working bees: in fine, of the whole family, who emigrate from an old hive to found a new establishment, and form for themselves a colony in another place."

"The make of this wonderful insect is wholly different from that of the other bees. Like the drones, she has no triangular cavities in her hinder legs, which are appropriated, in the common bee, to the reception of the farings of plants. Her teeth are smaller than those of the common bee, but larger than those of the drone, and she has no brushy substance at the end of her feet; in regard to her body, she is longer and more taper than the drone. But the most decided characteristic of the queen bee is the shortness of her wings, which extend only to the third ring of her body; whilst the wings of the working bees, and especially those of the drone, extend almost the whole length of the body. From this comparative shortness of her wings, the queen flies with greater difficulty than the working bee, and, indeed, during her life, it seldom happens that she has any occasion for them. The under part of her body is of a golden colour, and the upper part of a brighter brown than that of the common bee. In the interior of her body the eggs are distributed in two ovaria, each ovariun being an assemblage of an astonishing number of ducts, terminating in one common channel, and all

of which are filled with eggs during the breeding season."

MY LAST TOUR AND FIRST WORK. By LADY VAVASOUR.
We find from its introduction, that this volume is published for the purpose of raising funds to establish a school of industry in the county of Wicklow; we therefore hope the sale will be sufficient to provide the fair authoress with the means for so charitable a purpose. There runs throughout the book a strong desire to improve the habits of the working classes of this country, and though the "travels" are abroad, yet the author seems to be ever thinking and speaking of "home."

CHESS.

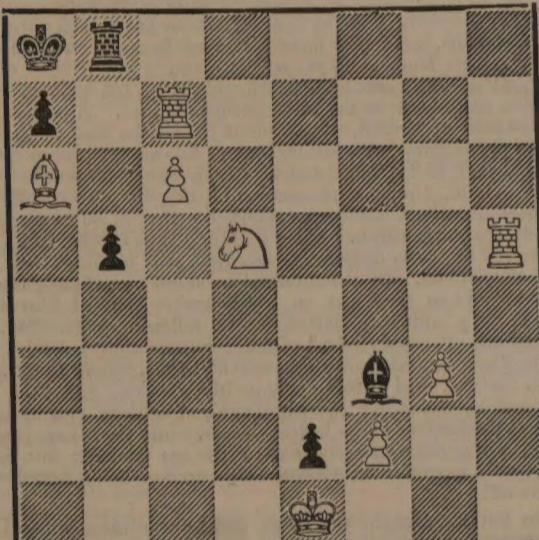
WHITE.
K P two sq
K Kt to B 3rd
K B to Q B 4th
Q B P one sq
Castles
Q P two
Q B to K Kt 5th
B to R 4th
Kt takes K Kt P
Q to R 5th, ch
B takes P
Q to R 6th
K B P two
K P one
K to corner
P takes Kt
R takes Q ch
Q takes R ch
B to Q Kt 5th, ch
Q mates

BLACK.
K P two
Q Kt to B 3rd
K B to Q B 4th
Q to K 2nd
Q P one
K B to Q Kt 3rd
K B P one
K Kt P two
P takes Kt
K to Q sq
K Kt to B 3rd
K R to B square
K P takes Q P
P takes Q B P ch
P takes Q Kt P
P takes R and queens
Kt takes P
K to Q 2nd
Kt interposes

PROBLEM, No. 1.

White to move and mate in three moves.

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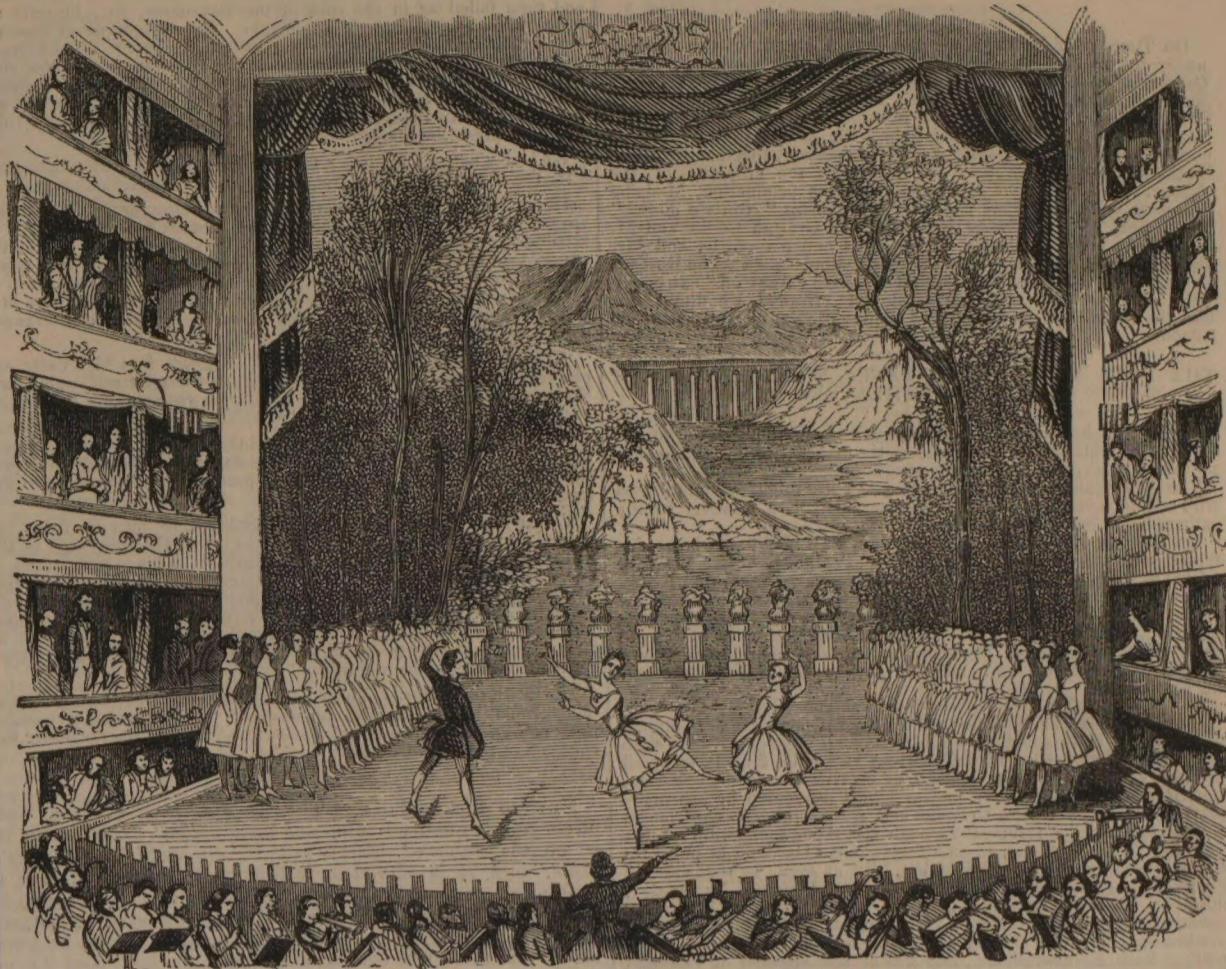


WHITE.
Solution in our next.

We are glad to learn that an appeal, which we trust will be entirely successful, has been made to public sympathy in behalf of the suffering wives and children of our army in Cabul. The list of subscriptions is appropriately graced by having at its head the name of the Queen for £200; Sir Charles Forbes has given 100 guineas, the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone £50, and a number of other charitable individuals have sent into the committee sums of less amount. The case is one of very urgent nature, and we hope the general body of our countrymen, and countrywomen as well, will aid in the promotion of so pressing an object of benevolence.

"THE TIMES' SCHOLARSHIPS."—At a court of the governors of Christ's Hospital, held on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., the President, in the chair, a report having been received from the committee of almoners, recommending that the proposition of the committee of "The Times' Testimonial," for establishing one of "The Times' Scholarships," in connexion with that hospital, be accepted, upon the condition annexed, and that the hospital's seal be affixed to a deed for declaring the trust in relation thereto, Mr. Weeding, the East India proprietor, in an eloquent speech, introduced, and Mr. Pigeon, treasurer to the hospital, seconded the resolution, which, after a few words from Mr. Samuel Mills, and Mr. Daroy, M.P., was unanimously agreed to.

ACCIDENTS AND SUICIDES IN FRANCE.—It appears by a recent statistical return, that the number of accidental deaths in France during the year 1840 was 6805, and that of suicides, 2752, being only five more than in 1839; whereas, in that year the number of suicides was 161 more than in 1838. Of the 2752 suicides above mentioned, 712 were females; of the total number, 20 were under 86 years of age, 161 from 16 to 21, 450 from 21 to 30, 459 from 30 to 40, 610 from 40 to 50, 446 from 50 to 60, 332 from 60 to 70, 153 from 70 to 80, and 45 above 80 years.



PERROT AND CERITO IN THE BALLET OF L'ELEVE DE L'AMOUR.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The ballet of "L'Elève de l'Amour" may now be said to have had its run, and the lovers of operatic afterpieces are all on the *qui vive* for the new attraction by Deshayes. This will, like its predecessor, however, still derive its chief support from Cerito and Perrot, and we shall only have to take our popular favourites in the illustration of new graces and the interpretation, with the eloquence of motion of a new creation of poetry and art. The ballet which is this night (Thursday) to follow "Il Puritani" on the Italian stage of Her Majesty's Theatre, has, by its rehearsals, excited most enthusiastic anticipations among the connoisseurs and dilettanti of the world of ton. It is entitled "Alma; or, La Fille de Feu," and is cast in four *tableaux*, the production of M. Deshayes. The music, which is beautiful, is by Costi, and the scenery is painted by Grieve, in his most spirited manner of delineating the rural and the picturesque. We hope to record the success of the ballet in our department of latest news.

FRENCH PLAYS.



PORTRAIT OF BOUFFE.

Here, gentle reader, we present to you the unique Bouffé. Of course you know that he is the rage of London, and that with that earnest visage of his—so full of comic determination and burlesque power—no less than with that manageable body and those strong encountering fists, he is drawing within the doors and under the roof of the St. James's Theatre, exactly five times as many people as that *bijou* of architecture will contain. Whether as the *Gamin* in his blouse and bonnet, as you see him, or as *Monsieur Rigaud*, the *Père Turlututu*: whether as young France or old France, stripling or grey sage, he alike "enchants the audience and invokes the roar;" and England's high nobility are as much gathered within the compass of his laughing fascination as any gentle gallery-worshipper who creeps up to admire his idol from a celestial sphere. His *Turlututu* only flashed upon the London world on Tuesday. *Turlututu* is an old man, indebted for the nickname to the frequent use he makes of it. The infirmities of his old age he solaces with a *turlututu*; his indigence soothes with a *turlututu*; his defeat of the knavery of the mayor, who has wrongly possessed himself of his estates, is marked by the same jocund ejaculations; and a final *turlututu* celebrates the felicitous bestowal of the hand of an injured lass on her worshipper. Bouffé was loudly applauded, and his attractions had enrolled among his audience, in the private boxes and stalls, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke of Portland, Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Duke of Brunswick, Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and party, Sir R. and Lady Williams Bulkeley, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Earl and Countess Charleville, Earl and Countess of Sefton, Hon. C. C. Cardigan, Earl and Countess of Essex, Mr. and Lady E. Vesey, Lady Alice Peel, Mr. and Lady Louisa Hugham, Earl and Countess of Pembroke, Lady Bruce, Lord and Lady Camoys, Dowager Lady Pembroke, Lady Georgiana Codrington, Sir John and Lady Pechell, Sir William

Massey Stanley, Sir John Walsh, the Baroness de Rothschild, Mlle. D'Este, Lord Maidstone, Sir Godfrey Webster, Lord and Lady Brabazon, Lord Sandwich, Lord Wharncliffe, Lady Longford, Lady Flower, the Hanoverian Minister, Hon. Sidney Herbert, Lord and Lady Eliot, Lord and Lady Stanley, Lady Rendlesham, &c.

COVENT GARDEN.—GERMAN OPERA.

"The Huguenots," so long the rage in Paris, has at length been produced by the German company in London, with complete success.

The opera of "The Huguenots," though pronounced by some of the highest musical authorities of Europe to be the masterpiece of its eminent composer, has remained unknown to the English public, as a dramatic representation, until its present performance in London by the German operatic company. It was composed by Meyerbeer for the Theatre of the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, where it was first performed on the 29th of February, 1836. The original text, which is the production of the celebrated dramatic writer, Scribe, forms an interesting and appropriate vehicle for Meyerbeer's exquisite music. The *libretto* adapted for the present occasion, though different translation, corresponds in all essentials with the German version of the opera, prepared for representation at Vienna. It is here published, accompanied by an English translation, line for line, which is offered in that form in the hope that it will enable the audience to understand the whole of the dialogue, and to perceive more readily the beauties with which the dramatic skill of both author and composer has enriched the piece.

Though composing for a French story and a French text, yet Meyerbeer has preserved in the music of "The Huguenots" that German colouring, which, in a greater or less degree, pervades all his works. A distinguished musical critic of Germany has pronounced the opera to be *eicht Deutsche Musik* (pure German music): so it, doubtless, is; and, therefore, the German stage may justly be regarded as the sphere whence its most effective performance is to be confidently looked for.

The title of the piece naturally suggests the subject on which its story is founded, viz.:—the barbarous massacre of the Protestants in Paris, on St. Bartholomew's eve. The horrible event which took place on the 24th of August, 1572, was the result of the intrigues of the artful Catherine de Medicis, who hated the Huguenots, and was bent on their extermination. If the spirit of intrigue prompted her, from time to time, to seem to favour them, it was only for the purpose of rousing the jealousy of the opposite party, whose fury was therefore irreconcileable. The sanguinary scheme of annihilating all the French Protestants at one fell stroke, was devised by Catherine, who forced her feeble son, Charles IX., to become her accomplice. For the execution of the plot, it was contrived to assemble the principal leaders of the Huguenots in Paris. Under the pretext of uniting the two hostile parties, Jeanne d'Albert, the mother of Henry IV., was induced to consent to the marriage of her son with Margaret de Valois, the youngest sister of Charles IX. It was settled that Henry's personal observance of the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church should be dispensed with, and his union with Margaret de Valois was celebrated on the 18th of August, 1572. A few days afterwards, viz., on the 24th of the same month, the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and to save himself from the fate of his Protestant brethren, Henry was obliged publicly to declare his adherence to his Catholic faith.

Such is the historical frame-work into which the author, availing himself of dramatic licence, has introduced incidents and characters of his own creation. In the opera the union of a young Protestant nobleman, Raoul de Nangis, and a Catholic lady, Valentine de St. Bris, to whom he is attached, is the means by which it is hoped the conciliation of the two parties will be effected. The drama abounds in points of high dramatic interest, together with situations which, by able contrivance in the grouping of characters, have furnished the composer with opportunities for introducing concerted pieces and choruses unequalled in ingenuity of design and grandeur of effect. Mr. H. F. Chorley, the clever author of "Music and Manners in France and Germany," alluding to the choruses of "The Huguenots," makes the following remark:—"The manner in which the chorus is used throughout the five full acts of this musical tragedy, distinguishes it from most operas I have ever studied. The plot of the drama is absolutely unfolded, not by recitations and airs, but by the most elaborate concerted pieces."

As might have been expected, Meyerbeer has not neglected to avail himself of the powerful effects arising out of the contrast of the music allotted to the characters belonging to the two adverse religious parties. A splendid example of this occurs in the opening scene of the third act, in which the Protestant and Catholic parties are assembled before the *cabarets*, and where the chorus of Huguenot soldiers is blended with the pious hymn of the female pilgrims.

The contrast, too, is ably managed in the very commencement of the opera, where the staid and sober Marcel is introduced among the gay carousing party assembled by the Count de Nevers.

For the prayer allotted to Marcel in this scene, Meyerbeer has appropriated the melody of Luther's hymn, "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott," and the same melody is occasionally interspersed through other parts of the opera.

The opera, as produced at Covent Garden, was full of the most magnificent effects, and its whole interpretation by the splendid musical corps engaged was completely triumphant. Staudigl, Heinze, Demoiselle Lützer, were summoned before the curtain at

its conclusion, and greeted with repeated cheers and a profusion of bouquets.

ENGLISH OPERA.

On Tuesday night Madame Sala took a benefit at this theatre, under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and several ladies patronesses. The entertainments consisted of Mr. William Collier's operatic romance called "The Kiss, or Bertha's Bridal," a new interlude ("written expressly for this occasion by Mr. Frederick Sala," the son of the *bénéficiaire*) entitled "My Maiden Aunts," a musical mélange, together with two dramatic pieces which have lately become the property of the theatre. In the concert which followed this production, Madame Sala sang, with much taste and artistic judgment "Non v'e donna" (Balfe) and "The Morning Dream." Mr. Grattan Cooke and M. Kialmarke performed solos on the oboe and piano-forte, and Mr. Barker was encored in a very tasteful ballad called "The Rose of Cashmere." On the whole, the performances "went off" extremely well; and, as the house was almost crowded, we doubt not that the result was satisfactory to Madame Sala, as well as to her patrons.

THE LATE FRED. HENRY YATES, MANAGER OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

Yates, who has been 24 years before the London public—who has for 17 years catered for the public as the manager of the Adelphi—is no more! he expired on Tuesday afternoon.

The life of such an enterprising man as Yates might (as it doubtless will) occupy a volume, but the following particulars, however hastily gathered, will be found correct:

On the 4th of February, 1797, Frederick H. Yates was born—his father was a tobacconist, eastward of Temple-bar. At the first school to which he was assigned he (subsequently) met John Reeve. From "Winchmore House,"—we think this was the name of the academy,—he was sent to the Charter House, and from thence he emerged, under the patronage of Rowland Stephenson, the banker, to enter the Commissariat Department. Previous to his departure for his gastronomical and military duties, he met Mathewss—the Mathews—

The live kaleidoscope—the single Co.

When the battle of Waterloo reduced Yates's military duty almost to a sinecure, he re-sought the kindly-hearted Mimic, travelled with him through a portion of France, and at length, flinging away all military hope and availing himself of his friend's recommendation, started for Edinburgh, where he was kindly welcomed by Murray—played all sorts of things, *Octavian* and *Buskin*, *Othello* and *Somno* &c. At length he received, through the recommendation of his thorough friend Mathews, an offer from Covent Garden; he made his first appearance there in November, 1818, as *Iago*; he then essayed *Falstaff*, *Cozener*, a piece written to him and for him by Beazley, made his dramatic fortune; in it he played *Dick Mutabla*, and assumed six other characters. He remained at Covent Garden for five seasons, playing a diversity of parts; employed his vacations in visiting Bath, Edinburgh, &c., and was at last engaged at Vauxhall Gardens, where he was announced to give an entertainment *a la Mathews*; unfortunately at rehearsal he fell through a trap and broke his leg, which at once put an end to his engagement. From this accident he speedily recovered, and went into the provinces with a "budget." He re-appeared at Covent Garden in September, 1822, and continued at that theatre until 1825, when, in conjunction with Daniel Terry, he took the Adelphi Theatre. Wrench, John Reeve, T. P. Cooke, Wilkinson, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Hughes, besides the two managers and Mrs. Yates, Miss F. Brunton, niece of the Countess Craven, and daughter of John Brunton, for many years a member of the Covent Garden company, and afterwards manager of the Exeter, Plymouth, and Weymouth theatres, whom he had married at Bath in November, 1823.

To the Adelphi Mr. Yates brought all his energies—to it he devoted them: his industry was as exemplary as his talent was notorious. The *Pilot* brought crowded houses for nearly an entire season. It would be an endless task to attempt to enumerate the pieces which, though in themselves intrinsically good, owed much to his judicious management in their production. *The Wreck Ashore*, *The Forgery*, *Victorine*, *Paris and London*, *Henriette*, *Heart of London*, *Flight to America*, &c., attest his tact.

Terry became a bankrupt in fortune, and, alas! a bankrupt in intellect. His death left Yates in a state of great embarrassment. From this he was partially relieved by his first and firmest theatrical friend, Charles Mathews; that gentleman became his partner, and the Adelphi bills sported the two attractive names of "Mathews and Yates."

The irritability of the "great mimic" made management burdensome; and of the monetary department of a theatrical establishment the illustrious "At Home" knew as much as a Hottentot does of snowballs; so Mathews went to America, and left Yates alone in his glory.

A constant succession of novelty—a determination to catch all the available talent—kept Yates afloat, and he managed, notwithstanding all drawbacks, to make the concern prosper.

In or about the year 1835 (we think) Mathews died. There existed a diversity of opinion as to the past management, and Mr. Charles Mathews (since husband of Madame Vestris), went in to direct the theatre, whilst Yates and his wife, on the invitation of Bunn, visited Drury.

The management of Mr. C. Mathews was peculiarly short, and equally disastrous. As a *dernier resort*, he let the theatre to the two Bonds (noted gamblers), who carried it on with no *legitimate* profits to themselves.

The next season saw Yates again steering his vessel, weathering every storm, and always arriving safe in port. He commenced a new vacation system, passing his summer months in company with John Reeve, Buckstone, and others at the Surrey, from whence he derived large profits.

Mr. Gladstone now came in as joint partner with Mr. Yates in the Adelphi, Mr. G. having, as it was understood, purchased Mr. C. Mathews's share. When Mr. Gladstone took the Pavilion, Mr. Yates and his better half visited the east end of the metropolis; but they did not relish the audience, or the audience did not relish them, and the affair was left to Mr. Gladstone alone.

Perhaps before this (for the date is not at hand) Mr. Yates took the Colosseum in Regent's Park, in conjunction with Braham. It was a failure; but such was the confidence of the great vocalist in the undertaking, that he actually paid Yates out.

Little need be said as to the management of the Adelphi. To anticipate all novelties projected at the national theatre was the grand principle of Mr. Yates's policy, and to produce effects astounding to those who know how limited was the space employed, his hobby. "Impossible" was a word he could not understand, and "cannot" one he refused to listen to.

Amid the myriads of performers engaged at the Adelphi during Mr. Yates's management, may be named Power, T. P. Cooke, O. Smith, Buckstone, Butler, Sinclair, Rice, Wrench, Hackett, Downe, Wild, Reeve, Wilkinson, Keeley, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Honey, Miss Graddon, Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Grattan, Mrs. Waylett, and Madame Celeste.

The last season of the Adelphi was ushered in by the novelty of "real water," and a successful season was concluded on the Saturday preceding last Passion week, when Mr. Yates delivered, as usual, a valedictory address.

Immediately after the close of the Adelphi, Mr. and Mrs. Yates, with Bedford, Wright, and others, started for Dublin. He suffered considerably during the voyage, but rallied on reaching shore. On the Saturday preceding Easter-eve, whilst rehearsing *Lord Skindeep*, in Douglas Jerrold's "Bubbles of the Day," he felt suddenly ill, and putting his handkerchief to his mouth, found he was spitting blood. With great presence of mind he avoided giving any alarm to Mrs. Yates, but said, "Bess, I shall go away now." He instantly repaired to Morison's Hotel, which he only left to return and die in his own land. He has left a widow and a son to deplore his loss.

As an actor Mr. Yates exhibited wonderful versatility. *Richard*, *Shylock*, *Flexible*, *Bushin*, *Leporello*, *Finikin*, *Lapoché*, *Moses*, *Mordecai*, *Gibby*, *Rob Roy*, are a few amid the many parts played by him during his Covent Garden engagement. At the Adelphi it is well known he played whatever was wanted in the pieces produced—that is to say, he played not the best part in any piece, but the part he found it most difficult to get portrayed.

Yates had few personal advantages; his figure was ungainly, his countenance ill-formed, but his eye was brilliant and intelligent, and his face peculiarly mobile. Few mimics possessed more completely than he did the power of *facial-y*, as well as vocally representing the person imitated.

As a manager he was remarkable for enterprise, industry, and celebrity, and to these qualities he owed much of his success. If he now and then failed (as in the case of the Bayederes, &c.), he only rebounded from his fall to rise the higher. His energies never deserted him until sickness had stricken him down. He broke a blood vessel whilst playing *Robert Macaire*, about five years since, and was confined for a considerable time—from that period he abjured, or rather professed to abjure, any violent exertion; but his natural energy, not to say irritability, rendered it impossible for him to abide by the rules he might prescribe himself.

He had a natural tendency to burlesque all that was serious, and after the first night or two, frequently gave way to it.

He invariably suffered severely whilst crossing the sea, and to his voyage to Dublin the suddenness of the present fatal attack may be attributed. He certainly displayed of late years little of any of the energy that marked his early career; he contented himself with copying, almost servilely, the Parisian artists—in fact, for the last season or two he generally visited France, accompanied by an artist, who literally sketched the scenery and took down the situations as arranged by the Gallic professors.

"The sword wears out the sheath." Of this fact Mr. Yates appeared unconscious, until the fatal truth forced itself upon him. Whilst travelling from London to Dublin he was studying *Lord Skindeep*—few men worked harder and sleepless.

His death has decidedly "diminished the stock of harmless amusement;" and the loss sustained by the establishment of which he was the principal director can only be appreciated by those who suffer from his loss.

Taking into consideration *all* he achieved, he may be fairly regarded as one of the most extraordinary men that the stage of the nineteenth century has boasted. In addition to his performances in every line of the drama, it must be remembered that he was—after Mathews—the most successful of the many who aspired to entertain an audience by their own unaided exertions. Had he, in fact, "been true to himself," he must have held a high rank in the profession; as it was, his best efforts—made as they were—exhibited where they were, are scarcely remembered.

The death of Frederick Yates will occasion an entire change in the management of the Adelphi, and produce, without doubt, a considerable revolution in the mode of conducting "minor theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain."

HOW TO PICKLE PORK.—The Russian pork bears a high price, and its quality is supposed to be owing to the pickle in which it is preserved. This is called "the Empress of Russia's brine," and is preserved as follows:—Boil together, over a gentle fire, six pounds of common salt (that in most common use in Russia is rock salt), two pounds of powdered loaf-sugar, three ounces of saltpetre, and three gallons of spring or pure water. Skim it while boiling, and when quite cold, pour it over the meat, every part of which must be covered with the brine. Small pork will be sufficiently cured in four or five days; hams intended for drying, two weeks, unless they are very large. This pickle may be used again and again, if it be fresh boiled up, with a small addition to the ingredients. Before putting the meat into the brine, wash it in water, press out the blood, and wipe it clean. Pickling tubs should be larger at the bottom than at top; by which means, when well packed, the pork will retain its place until the last layer is exhausted.

RICHARD THE FIRST.—Noveden relates that a French priest once said to him—"I exhort you to marry off, as soon as may be, your three daughters, infamous as they are, lest something worse befall you." "I have no children," replied the King, "therefore you are acting the imposter, as the falsehood is palpable." "You have three, I say," replied the other, "pride, avarice, and luxury." Then, desiring his nobles to profit by the advice he had received, Richard added, "I wed my pride to the Templars, my avarice to the Cistercian monks, and my luxury to the prelates of God's church."

THE LOT OF THE POET.—Frederika Bremor says, "High and beautiful is the lot of a great poet. His lyre is the world, and the strings on which he plays are the souls of men. When he wills it, these tones are called forth, and melt together in undivided harmony."

DISPUTES.—It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Senate of the State of Tennessee have passed a law to secure to married women the right in, and enjoyment of their own property. It provides that a wife shall have the same undisturbed control of her own estate after marriage which she had before. It prevents her property from passing out of her hands, on marriage, by mere operation of law, without her consent.

PROVINCIAL.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The preparations for holding this, the 12th meeting of the association at Manchester, are now nearly completed; but according to the programme last issued by the local council, although there is every prospect of this proving one of the most interesting of any of the meetings that have been held, there is some deficiency in the minor details, which have heretofore proved some of the most attractive objects of these annual assemblies. This is particularly remarked in the circumstance that but *few* of the manufacturing establishments of this large and wealthy town will be thrown open for the inspection of the members, although, on the other hand, the list of scientific papers to be read at the different sections, particularly in the mechanical and geological departments, as already received by the secretaries, is very considerable. The president this year is the Right Honourable Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; and the vice-presidents, the Venerable John Dalton, D.C.L., F.R.S., the Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, L.L.D., F.L.S., Dean of Manchester; Dr. W. C. Henry, F.R.S., Sir Benj. Heywood, Bart., F.R.S., and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick. With regard to the several places of meeting, the local situation and convenience are equal to those of any previous meeting. The extensive and well-arranged building of the Mechanic's Institution, in Cooper-street, accommodates sections D, E, and G; while section A is to be held at the Royal Institution, in Mosley-street; section B at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in George-street; section C at the Athenaeum, George-street; and section F at the Assembly Rooms, Mosley-street. These places are adjacent, and will severally accommodate the large congregations which are expected to assemble. From the facilities of approach, particularly by means of internal communication, a very large influx of members is anticipated. Amongst foreign visitors who have already arrived is Professor Bessel, the celebrated astronomer, from Konigsburgh, together with several professors from the different Russian academies, who will for the first time have visited this annual assemblage. Although there is a lack of any general enthusiasm, as has been shown on some previous occasions, the reception of the members will this year be liberal and satisfactory; and it may be noticed that, although a very large influx of visitors is expected for the present and ensuing week, the price of accommodation at hotels and private houses has in no instance been raised.

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OXFORD.—Amongst the other questions interesting to the public which form the staple of newspaper communications for the present week, we find that the subject of "Oxford students and Oxford tradesmen" is not the least prominent. One of the latter class who takes a share in the controversy thus writes to a morning contemporary:—"I readily admit the truth of your correspondent's statements of the evils resulting from the almost unlimited credit given by the Oxford tradesmen, and I believe he has not at all exaggerated its ruinous effects on many of the students and their connexions; but at the same time I must say that the blame ought not to rest solely on the tradesmen, for by far the majority of us would be glad if the University authorities would interfere. About three years ago the heads of colleges attempted to introduce a statute for the purpose of limiting the credit to one year, but on a remonstrance from certain tradesmen, and also from some wealthy undergraduates, who intimated that they would not submit to have their bills inspected by the college authorities, the attempt to remedy the evil was abandoned. I would be glad to point out to your correspondent that the causes of our present charges appearing exorbitant are the very heavy capital employed in our business in consequence of the long credit, bad debts, commission on collecting debts, &c. These charges upon us would be all removed by the proposed plan of the heads of houses, and as a consequence the students would be supplied at very reduced prices, and not only so, but the settling of their bills once a year would prevent that embarrassing which is now occurring here daily."

RESIGNATION OF THE BRAINTREE BOARD OF POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—We stated a few days since that the Poor-law Commissioners had recently issued an order to the Board of Guardians, to the effect "that their clerks do transmit to the Assistant Commissioner of the district, after every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, a copy of any special minute made, or notice of motion on the books;" and also that the Braintree Board of Guardians had forwarded a strong remonstrance to the Central Commissioners against such order. The Board met on Monday for the purpose of taking the reply of the Commissioners for the remonstrance into consideration. As the Commissioners vindicated the legality and defended the expediency of the obnoxious order, and expressed their determination to enforce it, the chairman of the Board (the Rev. J. P. Wood) resigned his office; and the Board having first passed a resolution of thanks to the reverend gentleman for his conduct as chairman of the Board, and another declaring the order unnecessary and arbitrary, also resigned, leaving the business of the union in the hands of the clerk and the relieving officers.

NEW POOR-LAW DIETARY.—BRIGHTON, June 21.—The adjourned inquest on the body of George Shoesmith, a boy seven years of age, whose death, in an extreme degree of emaciation, was alleged to have been caused by the want of nutritious diet while an inmate of the Ringmer Workhouse, in the Chailey Union, was held at the Town-hall last night, before Mr. F. H. Gell, coroner. After a great number of witnesses had been examined, the coroner summed up, and the jury retired to consider their verdict. After an hour's deliberation they returned:—"That George Shoesmith, the deceased, died by the visitation of God, in a natural way—to wit, of an enlargement of the mesenteric glands, which disease was accelerated, if not caused, by the dietary of the Union Workhouse at Ringmer, in the Chailey Union, which the jury think not sufficiently nutritious for growing children. They are also of opinion, that the deceased did not receive that medical attention in the workhouse which his case required."

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—The neighbourhood of Bristol has within the last few days been the scene of some of the most daring highway robberies, accompanied by violence, that have been committed of late years in the entire kingdom. The whole of these robberies have also evidently been perpetrated by the same persons, an organized gang of ruffians consisting of seven persons, three or four of whom are armed with large horse-pistols, and who have attacked farmers and others on their return from market, within even a single mile of this city, at as early an hour of the night as ten o'clock, in the public road, and in the most daring manner. A professional gentleman of Bristol, Mr. Francis Edwards, had his pockets rifled of his purse, containing four or five sovereigns and some silver, and of his gold watch, which being suspended by a guard-chain, they found some difficulty in getting off, and twisted its chain violently round his throat, so as almost to produce strangulation. After they had thus robbed him, they marched for some distance by his side, still holding their pistols to his head, and threatening to shoot him if he gave any alarm. When they got on a favourable part of Durdham-down, they suddenly darted off in different ways. Mr. Edwards has offered a reward of £26 for their apprehension.

On Thursday night a waggoner of Stoke, about three miles from Bristol, was driving along his waggon, when he was stopped by evidently the same gang of fellows, two of whom placed themselves at the horses' heads, while the others jumped into the waggon and proceeded to rifle his pockets, but fortunately the sound of an approaching carriage being heard, they made off.

On Saturday night the same gang perpetrated one of the most daring robberies we have ever heard of, accompanied with the most brutal violence, within a mile of Bristol, on the Horfield-road. The following are the particulars:—A Mrs. Collard, the wife of a respectable farmer at Almondsbury, five miles from Bristol, was returning home in her covered cart on Saturday night from the Bristol market, accompanied by Mr. Smith, a carpenter, of Almondsbury, who was driving, Mr. Smith's son and a young woman sitting behind. On arriving near the first milestone, five men suddenly jumped out of the hedge; two ran to the horse's head, a third pointed a pistol at them in the cart, and the other two, who were also armed with pistols, got into the cart and demanded their money or their lives. They then dragged Mrs. Collard and Mr. Smith out of the cart in the most violent manner, and having thrown them on the ground proceeded to rifle their pockets. Having robbed them, they beat them about the heads and faces with the butts of their pistols until they ceased to move, being reduced to a state of total insensibility, and, no doubt, being thought dead by their assailants. Mr. Smith's son jumped out of the cart, and, falling on his knees, begged them not to murder his father; they then beat him in a similar manner, and, having left them all lying on the road, made off.

The sufferers were in a short time afterwards found by some persons coming up the road; they were removed to their residence, where they still lie in the most dangerous state. Mrs. Collard has her teeth beaten out, with some very severe contused wounds of the face and head. Mr. Smith is so beaten about the head that he has lain in a state of perfect insensibility ever since, and scarcely the slightest hope can be entertained of his recovery.

This state of things is most disgraceful to the magistracy and police. The latter are always everywhere but where they are wanted. Like the fire-escapes described by Boz, they come up the day after the conflagration.

ANGLING.



THE GRAYLING.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

The grayling may be angled for much in the same way as trout, with the exception of minnow, which, notwithstanding the authority of Walton, is not found to be good. Although very abundant in some streams, it is a very local fish, and is not to be found in either Scotland or Ireland. When trout is out of season in October or November, the grayling is in its prime, and the young of that year will be then from six to seven inches in length. It is a more elegant formed fish than the trout, has a smaller head and mouth, is broader across the shoulders, and tapers off more rapidly to the tail, which is more forked. His back fin is very large and beautiful. He sometimes grows to about three pounds in weight, though one of a pound and a half is considered a large fish to be caught with the fly. He likes a smaller and rather more gaudy fly than the trout; is a very sporting fish when hooked, and requires treating very gently, as his mouth is very tender, and if he is used roughly, will most assuredly break away. The best counties for grayling are those of Derby, Stafford, Nottingham, and York. They do not dwell, like the trout, in rapid shallow currents, or like the chub, in deep pools or lakes—they like a combination of both stream and pool; a pool for rest, and a rapid stream above, gradually declining shallow below. He rises with great quickness to seize his prey, and descends as quickly, after making a summerset. He congregates more than the trout, and is not so easily frightened away.

Cotton gives very good directions for ground bait fishing for grayling; and I think I cannot do better than quote one of them. He says:—"The third way of angling by hand, and by much the best of all others, is with a line full as long, or a yard and a half longer, than your rod, with no more than one hair (I should recommend very fine gut) next the hook, and for two or three lengths above it, and no more than one small pellet of shot for your plumb; your hook little, your worms of the smallest branding, very well secured, and only one upon your hook at a time, which is to be thus baited—the point of your hook is to be put in at the very tag of its tail, and run up his body quite over the arming, and till stripped on an inch, at least, upon the hair, the head and remaining parts hanging downwards; and with this bait you are evermore to angle in the streams, always in a clear rather than a troubled water, and always up the river, still casting your line out before you, with a light one-handed rod, like an artificial fly; where it will be taken, sometimes on the top, or within a very little of the surfaces of the water, and almost always before the light plumb can sink it to the bottom, both by reason of the stream, and also that you must always keep your worm in motion by drawing it still back towards you, as if you were angling with a fly; and, believe me, whoever will try it, shall find this the best way of all others to angle with a worm, in a bright water especially."

There is no method more killing for a large grayling, than applying a large grasshopper to the point of a leaded hook, the head and shank of which are covered with green and yellow silk, to imitate the body of the animal. This mode of fishing is called sinking and drawing; we have seen it practised with as much success as maggot-fishing, and the fish taken were all of the largest size—the method being most successful in deep holes, where the bottom was not visible, which are the most natural haunts of such fish. I find I shall not have room this week to describe the chub, so shall leave it till next week.

A DISCIPLE OF IZAAK WALTON.

WEST INDIAN STEAMERS.—The Company's steamer Medway has arrived at Southampton. She left Havannah on the 1st, Nassau on the 3rd, Bermuda on the 7th, Fayal on the 16th, and landed her mails at Falmouth on Wednesday. The steamer has on freight one million of dollars, and 132 serons of cochineal, with upwards of 50 passengers.

ANOTHER MADAME LAFARGE.—At the assizes of the Rhone, on the 6th instant, the wife of a workman, named Pre, was tried for attempting to murder him by cutting his throat with a razor. The victim of her fury escaped, bleeding profusely, before she could consummate her crime by repeating the attack, and with skillful attention recovered in less than a month. The motive assigned for this offence in the act of accusation was jealousy, but the evidence left no doubt that the woman was at the time, and had long been, labouring under monomania. On the day of the attack, after some words with her husband, she had requested him to kiss her, and, on his refusing to do so she seized a razor and drew it across his throat. In her defence she declared she had acted under a momentary impulse, for which she could not account; and it was proved that she was at the time under an impression that she and her four children had been drinking something which would cause death, and that she had attempted to murder her husband in order that the whole family might go out of the world together.

BALLOON ASCENT.—A meteorological society in Paris sent up a balloon on Saturday filled with gas produced by water thrown on burning coal. This was to avoid the expense of employing sulphuric acid. The balloon, very large, went off from M. Selligues's in the Betignolles. M. Dupuis Dalcoor, aeronaut, ascended in it. He had not ascended far, however, when he was almost stifled by gas, as it escaped by the aperture below. The balloon soon ascends of itself, and M. Dalcoor began to recover, till by the heating of the balloon the gas enveloped M. Dalcoor, and again left him insensible. Being bled, however, he recovered. It was the oxide of carbon in the gas which rendered it so very deleterious.

PRUSSIAN SMOKERS.—A Berlin letter states that the police ordinance, interdicting smoking in the streets or public promenades in the capital, produced, on the 8th instant, a scene of great disorder. As the good people of Berlin are great smokers, many have been arrested and punished for violating this injunction; and on the day above mentioned some people who were smoking near Hamburg Gate, were also taken into custody. Upon this the populace assembled and rescued them. A reinforcement of the guard was sent for, and these were assailed with stones and other missiles, which were continued until a strong military force was called in, and cleared the streets. [This very salutary regulation is worthy of more general adoption; and without wishing in the slightest degree to abet the cause of despotism, we should be glad to see it introduced into England—at least into London. The box seats of our omnibuses and the decks of our steam boats are positively unendurable from the pestiferous clouds of smoke emitted from those vile rolls of cabbage-leaf, cycled cigars.—ED. I. L. N.]

M. MAINZER, the celebrated popular instructor in singing, has been invited by Father Mathew to visit Ireland, in order to contribute his aid towards the moral reformation in which that great philanthropist has already made such wonderful progress. Father Mathew wisely considers that, in order effectually and permanently to wean the people from a pernicious indulgence, innocent and salutary pastimes must be offered them in exchange for it; and experience has abundantly proved that such, in an eminent degree, is the character of vocal music.

A FATAL PERIOD.—Within the period of 100 hours, observes Galigani's Messenger, three of the greatest calamities of this or any century have occurred: viz., the fire at Hamburgh, on the 5th of May; the earthquake at St. Domingo, on the 7th; and the fatal accident on the Versailles railroad, on the 8th.

A fourth volume of the Collection of Poems, written by the King of Bavaria, has just been published at Munich. It is composed of fugitive pieces, chiefly written in Italy, and inspired by the scenery, or works of art, so beautiful and abundant in that country.

The village of Wasserbillig, situated at the conflux of the Sure and the Moselle, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was destroyed by fire, the church included, on the night of the 11th inst. Only five houses remain standing.

FLORICULTURE.



THE PICOTEE.

A few weeks since we gave directions for propagating and rearing the Carnation; and the remarks then made are exactly applicable to the culture of the plant we have chosen to treat upon in our present journal—the Picotee being, in fact, but one of the varieties of the first-mentioned flower. There are three classes of Carnations: the Flakes, which are striped in broad bands, with seldom more than two colours, the ground colour white, and the second tint generally of any shade between a deep purple and the palest pink. Bizarres are shaped with three colours, and their main beauty consists in the proportions of the different tints one to the other, and the manner in which these are blended together. The Picotee, the last of the tribe, is a much harder plant, and is either bordered with a narrow margin, or dotted with small spots, the brilliancy of which materially affect the value of the flower. Picotees with a yellow ground do not preserve their character well in this country, and to obtain seed from them is very difficult, if not an impossible task. But as a choice plant becomes prized in proportion to the difficulty of obtaining it, and as cross-impregnation is the only means of accomplishing this, it is continually resorted to, notwithstanding its difficulty, and the small chance it presents of success.

Observations.—Beds intended for tender annuals and greenhouse plants should be filled up as soon as possible. Tulips may be got up when ripe. Pinks may be propagated. The late rains have been very beneficial in clearing the air of blight; but care should always be taken to protect tender flowers from the heavy showers.

ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.—Lieutenant Parsons, R.N., superintendent of the mails on board the British and North American Royal steam-ships, reports, that in the passage out in the Acadia, Captain Alexander Ryrie, on the 16th May, in latitude 46, longitude 47, there were seen about 100 icebergs, some of them of large size, and one from 400 to 500 feet high, bearing so strong a resemblance to St. Paul's, that it was at once christened after that celebrated cathedral. The dome was perfect, and it required no extraordinary stretch of the imagination to supply the turrets, pinnacles, and other parts of the building. But this is not the most extraordinary part of the affair: on the homeward passage of the Acadia to Liverpool, on the 6th inst., the same object was seen, and the immediate exclamation on board was, "There is our old friend, St. Paul's." In the interim between the two views, the iceberg had drifted about 70 miles.



THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The supply of English wheat during the week has been tolerably fair for the season, and the greater part has been cleared off. A large supply of foreign wheat has come to hand within the last few days, and the trade is at present exceedingly dull, buyers confining their purchases to immediate wants.

Wheat.—Essex and Suffolk, Red, 50s 52s 54s; fine, 54s 56s 60s; old, 56s 58s 60s 61s; White, new, 54s 56s 58s; fine, 60s 63s; superfine, new, 64s 66s 68s 70s; Talavera, 66s 68s 72s; old, 66s 68s 70s; Foreign, free, 50s 54s 56s; fine, 56s 60s 62s; superfine, 64s 68s 70s.

Rye.—New, 35s 37s.

Barley.—Grinding, 25s 27s 29s; fine, 29s 30s; Malting ditto, 29s 30s; fine, 30s 31s; Distilling, 27s 29s.

Oats.—Feed, English, 21s 23s; fine, 24s 25s; Poland, or Brew, 25s 26s; fine, 27s 28s; Scotch, potatoe, 27s 28s; fine, 29s 30s; Scotch feed, 21s 23s 24s; fine, 21s 25s; Irish, potatoe, 24s 25s 00s; fine, 25s 26s 00s; Irish, feed, white, 15s 17s 19s; fine, 19s 20s 21s; black, 19s 20s 00s; fine, 20s 21s 00s; Foreign, feed, free, 24s 25s.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 62s 3d; Barley, 26s 4d; Oats, 20s 0d; Rye, 33s 3d; Beans, 23s 5d; Peas, 31s 10d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 10s 0d; Barley, 10s 0d; Oats, 6s 0d; Rye, 9s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 10s 6d.

PROVISIONS

Bread.—The highest price of Bread in the metropolis is 9d for the 4lb loaf. Good bread may be had for 8d.

Butter.—Fresh butter, 13s to 13s 6d per doz. lb; second quality, 12s.—Irish butter: Cork, 00s; Waterford, 7s to 80s; Clonmel, 00s; Belfast, 00.—Fine Dutch, 7s to 92s.

Cheese.—Cheshire, 57s to 81s; Derby, plain, 50s to 64; ditto, coloured, 56s to 65s; Wiltshire, double, 48s to 62s; ditto, thin, 40s to 52s; Somerset, 62s to 80s.

Tea.—Company's Congou, 1s 9d.

Sugar.—per cwt.—Barbadoes, 63s to 68s 6d; St. Lucia, 60s to 66s; Refined, 82s.

Coffee.—per cwt.—Jamaica, 107s to 118s.

Cocoa.—per cwt.—West India, 36s to 40s.

Meat.—Smithfield, to sink the offal: Beef, 3s 0d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d; Mutton, 3s 0d, 4s 0d, 4s 8d; Veal, 3s 8d, 4s 0d, 4s 8d; Pork, 3s 8d, 4s 0d, 4s 8d; Lamb, 5s to 6s. Ditto, Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcass: Beef, 2s 4d, 3s 6d, 4s 2d; Mutton, 2s 8d, 3s 6d, 4s 0d; Veal, 2s 8d, 3s 8d, 4s 8d; Pork, 3s 8d, 4s 0d, 4s 10d; Lamb, 4s 0d, 5s 4d.

Smithfield.—Hay, 60s to 85s; Clover, 77s 6d to 115s; Straw, 38s to 42s.

Coal.—Tees, 19s 6d; Lambton, 20s 0d; Bradyll's Hetton, 20s 3d; Northumberland, 17s 0d; Hedley, 17s 6d; Carris Hartley, 18s 6d.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.)—FRIDAY.

Bank Stock, 167	India Stock, pm.
3 per Cent Reduced, 91½	Ditto Bonds, pm.
3 per Cent Consols,	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Reduced, 100½	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent,	Exchequer Bills, £1000, 2d, 42 pm
New 5 per Cent,	Ditto £500, 42 pm
Long annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 42 pm
Jan. 1860, 12½	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859, 12½	India Stock for Opg., 247½
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account, 91½



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY JUNE 21.

BANKRUPTS.

W. J. BURGIE, Beer-Jane, Tower-street, carpenter.
J. J. GRANT, Gloucester-street, Bloomsbury, ale-merchant.
G. E. CARTWRIGHT, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, chemist.
E. T. GOUGH, Strand, patent agent.
J. G. BOURNE, Clapham, carpenter.
J. H. CLARK and H. C. FARROW, King William-street, wine-merchants.
W. MAINWARING, Dudley, Worcestershire, coal-master.
R. COCKRILL, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, grocer.
P. WALTERS and M. LLEWELLYN, Neath, Glamorganshire, timber-merchants.
W. BELTON, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire, draper.
M. THOMAS, Manchester, Lancashire, inn-keeper.
T. PITCAIRN, Liverpool, merchant.
J. OMROD, Hulme, Lancashire, builder.
J. SWANN, Loughborough, Leicestershire, currier.
J. PULMAN, Settle, Yorkshire, wine-merchant.
W. WATTS, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. NEILSON, Paisley, printer.
J. DOUGLAS and SON, Greenock, watchmakers.
W. GREIG, Glasgow, cabinet-maker.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

The Gazette of this evening contains a notice to all persons entrusted with the payment of annuities, dividends, &c., to make a return of their amounts to the Stamp-office, within one month from this day, under a penalty of £100.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint Surgeon Major Good, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be his Royal Highness's Surgeon Extraordinary.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint Francis Watts, Esq., one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Dance, retired.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Colonel Richard Wright as General in London for the Republic of the Equator.

BANKRUPTS.

J. BATSTONE, builder, Tooley-street, Southwark.
W. BILTON, jun., wine-merchant, Kingston-upon-Hull.
G. GIBSON, stock-broker, Liverpool.
M. A. HARTNELL, carrier, Rodborough, Gloucestershire.
E. HILTON and N. WALSH, paper-makers, Over Darwen, Lancashire
W. GOODE, draper, Monmouth.
S. LIFE, milliner, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire.
J. SANDERSON, cotton-manufacturer, Crashaw Booth, Lancashire
P. NEVINS, cloth-manufacturer, Leeds.
J. FISHER and G. H. FISHER, merchants, Manchester.



BIRTHS.

On the 18th of April, at Purneah, in Bengal, the lady of the Hon. Robert Forbes, Company's Service, of a son.

On the 21st, at Norwood, Mrs. J. H. Rowland, of a son.

On the 14th, at Nantes, Mrs. John Stewart, of a son.

On the 21st, at Heathfield Park, the lady of Edward Barrett Curteis, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th, at Sholdon Lodge, Deal, the lady of Edward Banks, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th instant, at Hanwell, the lady of J. A. Emerton, of a daughter.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PROBABLY, in the whole annals of Newspaper History, the triumphant success of "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" is without a parallel; it has received from the public a welcome, warmer and wider than we could have anticipated even in the buoyant enthusiasm of our first ambition. From the length and breadth of the Empire we have received the most flattering testimonials and offers of support from the most distinguished writers, of whose kindly services we shall, from time to time, be proud to avail ourselves.

To our brethren of the Metropolitan and Provincial Press, who have greeted our appearance with so much warmth and cordiality, with so many hopes for our success, we tender our warmest thanks.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE PROGRESS OF ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE."

—Of the marvels of the day, as far as decoration is concerned, the LONDON News has, assuredly, a claim to the first rank whether as regards the general excellence of its illustration and its profusion, or the cheapness with which it is tendered to the public. The first three parts of the newspaper are now before us, crowded with cuts, illustrative of all the passing events of the day, and giving, in addition, the usual letter-press of a weekly newspaper, at a rate which, but for the most extensive public patronage, could not by any possibility pay the proprietors for the liberality with which they have produced it. As an example of this, we may cite the number which was issued on the 3rd of September, adorned with a taste and profusion of no limited order. It is, without exception, the newspaper which is more calculated for a family, where the younger branches are more numerous, than any other of the periodical journals, from the utter absence of all matter which can offend the most delicate, and the varied nature of its contents. Amongst which, in addition to the news of the day, we have political characters, theatrical sketches, topographical information, and graceful verses, all of pure literary merit, and adapted to give that useful kind of information, which is so often needed by young people or provincial readers, as a commentary upon the facts which the pages of the daily press bring before their view."—*Morning Post*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The fancy, facetiousness, spirit, and indeed elegance of this publication place it without a rival as a newspaper candidate in families and among the young. Sparkling, amusing, attractive in the highest degree from the variety of its letter-press and its unprecedented display of pictorial embellishments, it derives a further recommendation from the good taste with which it is conducted, and its studied avoidance of whatever should create a blush, or induce an impure sentiment. It is precisely the weekly periodical for the drawing-room table and 'evenings at home.' Its inexhaustible novelty is a perpetual charm, while its gaiety, its variety, its unexpected crowding of illustration, inevitably rivet the imagination and the eye."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The high excellence to which the art of engraving on wood has arrived has been, during the last dozen years in particular, applied with much success to the illustration of many publications. But embellishments of first-rate excellence have been almost exclusively confined to publications, either not limited to appearance on a special day, or to such as are issued monthly. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the first number of which we have just now lying before us, is an exception. It is a regular weekly newspaper, of 16 large pages, and, from its careful and judicious selection, its low price, (considering its size and the number and beauty of its illustrations), and withal the moderate tone of its politics, admirably suited for what is appropriately termed a family newspaper. The embellishments are in the finest style—such only as we have been accustomed to see illustrating the higher order of monthly and other publications. The expense attending a publication of this kind must be great. Here we have a newspaper of 48 columns, paper and typography of the best description, and the whole embellished in the way we have described for the small sum of sixpence."—*Stirling Journal*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—The selected and original matter are right good, and to ladies who would be desirous of procuring materials for a scrap-book, the ILLUSTRATED News will be invaluable. The proprietors have undertaken a mighty work, and must have secured men of the first-rate talent. They deserve encouragement, and will, we hope, succeed."—*Athlone Sentinel*.

"We have been favoured by a specimen copy of the first number of this new periodical, which is as original in its design

as spirited in execution. We wish it success, and are not surprised to see by its second number that it has at once jumped up to the position of second in circulation of the weekly metropolitan press."—*Maidstone Gazette*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is the title of a new journal published in London, the first number of which we have just been favoured with; and it is certainly as unprecedented a specimen of newspaper printing as it is an unique feature in the newspaper press. Here, for the small sum of sixpence, is an excellent summary of all the news of the week, original articles written with talent and judgment, and no less than thirty splendid wood-cut engravings of subjects of passing interest, in a style which, twenty years ago, could have been scarcely equalled on copper. We have a spirited view of the conflagration at Hamburg, the city of Cabul, the great fortress of Ghuznee, seven or eight splendid illustrations of her Majesty's Fancy Ball, besides a number of humorous and characteristic sketches. Considering the enormous expense such a publication must involve, our only wonder is, how it can be sold for the money. It is indeed a splendid proof of the proficiency in the arts in the nineteenth century, and we hope such an important undertaking will be duly patronised by the friends of taste, intellect, and the fine arts."—*Mona's Herald*.

"The pictorial art has at length allied with journalism. We have before us the first number of a new paper, entitled THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which combines the ordinary features of a political journal with the novel accessory of pictorial embellishment. The wood engravings are numerous and spirited, having for their subjects the most striking circumstances of the day."—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.

"It is, decidedly, the most unique thing of the kind ever attempted, and we are sure it must command an extraordinary circulation—it at least deserves it."—*Drogheda Argus*.

"As an amusing record of passing events, addressed not only to the mind by its letter-press, but the senses by its broad and palpable delineations of character and scenery, we hail the happy idea, and heartily recommend it, especially to families, as an agreeable pastime for the young, or as fitted to adorn the drawing-room table. We wish it every success."—*Kelso Chronicle*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS will doubtless have an extensive sale in every town throughout the United Kingdom; and such indeed must be requisite to reimburse the liberal proprietor for the expenses of his national undertaking."—*Leamington Chronicle*.

"We have received a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, an admirably got up paper, which, besides a great quantity of excellent matter, contains a large number of well-executed engravings, including a representation of the City of Hamburg on fire; her Majesty's Bal Masque; her Majesty and Prince Albert in their splendid costumes as Queen Philippa and Edward III.; groups of the principal nobility in their magnificent dresses; views of Cabul and Ghuznee, &c., which are very interesting, and should procure for the ILLUSTRATED NEWS an extensive circulation."—*Mayo Constitution*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is a novel and interesting newspaper. It has taken an entirely new field for a newspaper, being interspersed with beautiful engravings, to the number of thirty weekly. It is, we believe, the first attempt that has been made to give a regular series of illustrations in a weekly newspaper. Those in the first number are beautiful—excellent specimens of the high state of perfection to which the art has been brought. They are worth the whole price of the paper."—*Dundee Chronicle*.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—This is a new candidate for popular favour, of great attractions and merit. It is an entirely new experiment in the newspaper world—namely,

the attempt to illustrate the passing events of the day, by a succession of beautiful wood-cuts. The first number, now before us, contains thirty-engravings of great beauty. The publication, we think, cannot but succeed. It deserves and must command success."—*Leeds Times*.

"We have received the first number of a newspaper which has just made its appearance under the title of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We generally look at the first number of a periodical with some misgivings, because, in the majority of cases, it is fraught with promises and hopes, which its merits give but little assurance of being realized. The publication before us, however, is of a different character; it seems to be got up with a talent and spirit of enterprise which we think must ensure its success, and which most certainly deserve it. The paper, which is a miscellany of politics, arts, and literature, consists of sixteen folio pages, and is embellished with upwards of thirty excellent engravings, most of which are illustrative of some event of present interest. They comprise representations of the destruction of Hamburg; of the Versailles Railway, of Cabul, of Ghuznee, and eight of the Queen's recent Bal Masque. The literary department of the paper displays talent in every way correspondent with its pictorial merits; the editorial articles bear the stamp of cultivated taste and sound judgment, and the selection of matter is made with that proper attention to instruction and good morals which, if the same line of management is adhered to, must make the paper an acceptable and useful acquisition to families. The mechanical execution of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is equally entitled to praise; the typography is excellent, and the composition is singularly free from errors. Upon the whole, we can warmly recommend the paper to the patronage of the public, and, in so doing, we consider we are but doing justice to one of the most spirited undertakings that we have ever seen attempted. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON News is to be published every Saturday, and, although it abounds in beautiful engravings, costs but sixpence. We can scarcely pronounce an opinion on the politics of the paper, but it professes "an unconquerable aversion to the very name of party," and declares that it is determined to test all measures "by a reference to their practical utility." We suspect, however, that its affections lean towards that which we consider the better side—namely, that which is guided by those principles of Whiggism upon which the British Constitution is founded."—*Guernsey Star*.

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